The Bombay Gazette

No. 11.853 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1886.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	Friday. 1886.
L VERONA	3116	600	R. F. Briscoe	3rd Decr.
M PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	10th „
L CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	17th „
— ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	24th „
L ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	31st „
M BOKHARA	2911	500	C. R. Edwards	7th Jan.
L HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	14th „
— GWALIOR	2733	500	R. W. Haselwood	21st „
L SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	28th „
M ROSETTA	3502	700	G. W. Brady	4th Feb.
L VERONA	3116	600	R. F. Briscoe	11th „
— SIAM	3041	500	M. de Horne	18th „
L MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th „
M KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	4th Mar
L NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	11th „
— ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	18th „
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	25th „
M KHEDIVE	3560	600	A. C. Loggin	1st Apl.
L GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	8th „
— GWALIOR	2733	500	R. W. Haselwood	15th „
L COROMANDEL	4496	800	I. Reeves	22nd „
M SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	29th „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets are issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1886.
MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	10th Decr.
NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	24th „
THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Jan.
GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	21st „

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly reduced rates, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, November 25, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
„ to Marseilles „ 520, „ 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine. Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Dec.	20th Jan.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec.	10th Feb.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Jan.	1st Mar.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	4,000	10th Dec.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	7th Jan.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 17, 1886.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3,500	550	3rd Dec.
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3500	550	16th „
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4200	600	3rd Jan. 1887
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4200	600	16th „
PANDORA	P. Mersa	3500	550	3rd Feb.
BERENICE	C. Bechtinger	3500	550	16th „

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1886.
PANDORA	P. Mersa	3,500	500	2nd Dec.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

T. TANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay Nov. 25, 1886.

STEAM DIRECT FROM GLASGOW TO BOMBAY.

THE UNDERSIGNED DESPATCHED in October from Glasgow to Bombay (without calling at Liverpool) the high-classed Steamers. "Crown of Arragon" 2,256 tons and "County of York" 2,282, tons and other Steamers will follow at short intervals. Freight for Box and Bale Goods 12s. 6d. per ton measurement and primage.

Other Cargo at equally moderate rates.

BROWNE & WATSON,
16, Bothwell Street, Glasgow.

LUND & BLOCKLEY,
CLOCK AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS
BY SPECIAL WARRANT
TO HER MAJESTY
QUEEN VICTORIA OF ENGLAND
AND
EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CLOCKS..........from...Rs. 10 to 10,000
WATCHES.......... „ Rs. 10 to 10,000
JEWELLERY (Gold London made) various articles from Rs. 10 to 10,000
ELECTRO-PLATE (Best Sheffield) various articles from Rs. 5 to 1,000
TABLE CUTLERY, &c. &c.

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LONDON CASH PRICES.

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FOR READY MONEY.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES
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AND MAKERS OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY TOWER CLOCK AND CHIMES.

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S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 3rd Dec., 1886, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on MONDAY, 29th November, (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Jask, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on THURSDAY, the 2nd December, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 8th December at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, November 26, 1886. Agents.

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Entirely new stock Travelling Rugs and Mauds imported direct.

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Beautifully Soft and Warm; all Wool, Fancy Tartan patterns.
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In neat and pretty fancy stripes.
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White Turkish Toilet Towels	..	22 by 44 in.	Rs. 12-0	doz.
Superior do.	do.	23 by 44 in.	„ 15-0	„
Plain Brown Linen	do.	21 by 48 in.	„ 19-0	„
Brown Linen Striped	do.	20 by 45 in.	„ 19-0	„
White Turkish Bath	do.	41 by 57 in.	„ 28-8	„

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Size 48 by 80 inches.
"These Blankets afford a great luxury after the Bath; by means of their absorbent qualities and ample size, the person is dried without a chance of feeling chilled."
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Ask for "Vilhena" Cigars. Rs. 1-4 per 100. Also Egyptian Cigarettes at Rs. 1-4 per 100.

NOTICES.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on THURSDAY next, the 2nd proximo, at 11-30 a.m. the Commissariat Storekeeper General for the supply of SUGAR required for Hospital as per Schedule No. 49 A.

Form of Tenders with further particulars can be obtained from the above Officer.

K. S. WALCOT, Col.,
Comt. Storekeeper General.
Comt. Storekeeper Genl.'s Office, Bombay, November 24, 1886.

PERMANENT WAY INSPECTORS.

THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED MEN are invited to apply to the CHIEF ENGINEER, Southern Mahratta Railway, Poona.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that Applicants for Certificates under the Steam Boiler Act, are required to give FIFTEEN DAYS' notice instead of SIX DAYS, as heretofore, and to lodge their applications, accompanied by testimonials, in the usual way in the Boiler Inspection Act Office, Secretariat.

J. H. GRANT,
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A SALE of USEFUL and FANCY ARTICLES on behalf of the GIRLS' SCHOOLS of the Free Church Mission will be held in the Hall of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute on MONDAY and TUESDAY (29th and 30th November).

Each day from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m.

The favour of your attendance is requested.

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WANTED—FOREMAN for Engineering Department Carpenter and Smith Workshop, Trichinopoly; also several experienced Masonry and Permanent Way Inspectors for the Way and Works. Applications and requests for further particulars to be addressed, by letter only, to

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Applicant must be of active habits and a good horseman. Preference given to a man having Indian experience. Apply, with copies of testimonials, to

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Kookera	15 30	Dadali	7 42
Muli { Arrl.	15 54	Than { Arrl.	8 36
Muli { Dep.	15 59	Than { Dep.	8 46
Sahila Road	16 29	Dolia { Arrl.	9 52
Dolia { Arrl.	16 59	Dolia { Dep.	9 57
Dolia { Dep.	17 4	Sahila Road	10 27
Than { Arrl.	18 10	Muli { Arrl.	10 57
Than { Dep.	18 20	Muli { Dep.	11 2
Dadali	19 14	Kookera	11 26
Wankaner. Arrl.	19 56	Wadhwan Camp, arrl.	12 26

Wankaner is only 26 miles from Rajkot and 16 from Morvi on the direct route to Cutch.

For information as to rates, &c., apply to the Assistant Traffic Superintendent at Wadhwan.

W. D. WHITE, C.E.
Manager Morv Ry
Manager's Office, Wadhwan, C.S., November 21 1886.

"THE INDIAN ENGINEER."

AN ANNOUNCEMENT having appeared of the proposed issue of the first number of a Periodical to be entitled "INDIAN ENGINEERING" on 1st January 1887, and some of our Subscribers having written to us that they understand the publication of the "Indian Engineer" has ceased, we hereby give notice that the publication of the "Indian Engineer" will continue as heretofore, and that we are in no way connected with, or interested in, the proposed Periodical to be called "Indian Engineering."

Mr. P. Doyle has ceased to be the Editor of the "Indian Engineer," and is in no way connected therewith,

W. NEWMAN & CO., Limited.
Proprietors and Publishers of "The Indian Engineer."
4, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

THE SIND PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to noon, of 30th instant, for the SUPPLY of LABOUR, GUNNY CLOTH and ROPE LASHING, at the Presses of the Sind and Albert Press Companies at Kurrachee, for the season ending 30th June, 1887, contract commencing from 7th December, 1886.

Tenders to specify separate rates per bale for
(1). Labour and gunny cloth for iron bound bales.
(2). Labour, gunny cloth and rope lashing for rope bound bales.

Further particulars can be ascertained and samples of material seen, at the offices of the undersigned and Messrs. A. McHinch & Co., Kurrachee.

By order of the Directors,
SUNDARROW RAGHUNATH & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay 19th Nov. 1886.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dák companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette Office*.

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Ladies' Necklets, Rs. 150 to 250
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Lockets, Rs. 40 to 500
Masonic Charms, Rs. 20 to 30
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Pearl Ear Studs, Rs, 50 to 200
Pencil Cases, Rs. 18 to 100
Pen and Pencil Cases, Rs. 30 to 100
Rings, Gipsy, Mizpah, &c., Rs. 20 to 30
Scarf Pins, Rs. 5 to 100
Scarf Rings, Rs. 25 to 60
Sleeve Links, Rs. 30 to 60
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Trinkets, Rs. 15 to 40
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Collar Studs, Rs. 1-8 to 2
Demi Suites, Rs. 12-8 to 25
Earrings, Rs. 7 to 10
Fischu Brooches Rs. 6 to 10
Ladies' Chains, Rs. 9 to 12-8
Ladies' Collarettes, Rs. 40 to 55
Ladies' Necklets, Rs. 20 to 55
Lockets and Earrings, Rs. 18 to 25
Lockets, Rs. 8 to 25
Necklets, Rs. 20 to 55
Pen and Pencil Cases, Rs. 10 to 15
Pencil Cases, Rs. 5 to 20
Rings, Rs. 3-8 to 4-8
Scarf Pins, Rs. 1 to 6
Sleeve Links, Rs. 5 to 7
Solitaries, Rs. 4 to 8
Studs and Links, Rs. 9 to 12
Toothpicks, Rs. 3 to 5
Wealemefnas, Rs. 9 to 10

SILVERWARE.

Babies Bells and Whistles, Rs. 8 to 25
Card Cases, Rs. 40 to 60
Christening Presents, Rs. 10 to 150
Cigar Cases, Rs. 78 to 180
Children's Mugs, Rs. 45 to 60
Cigarette Cases, Rs. 31-8 to 55
Coffee or Ice Spoons, Rs. 45 to 55
Flasks, Rs. 60 to 70
Fruit Spoons, Rs. 50 to 90
Goblets, Rs. 110 to 200
Match Boxes, Rs. 15 to 35
Muffineers, Rs. 40 to 100
Napkin Rings, 31-8 to 40
Pap Bowls, Rs. 84 to 100
Salt Cellars, Rs. 80 to 140
Scent Bottles, Rs. 18 to 40
Snuff Boxes, Rs. 50 to 60
Sugar Basins, Rs. 80 to 110
Tea Services, Rs. 200 to 400
Tea Spoons, Rs. 50 to 60
Tobacco Boxes, Rs. 40 to 50

FANCY LEATHER GOODS.

Albums, Rs. 16 to 70
Aneroid Barometers
Ash Trays, Rs. 2 to 5
Barometers
Binocular Glasses
Blotting Books and Cases, Rs, 22-8 to 70
Cabinet Photo. Frames, Rs. 4 to 10
Card Cases and Trays, Rs. 4 to 20
Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Rs. 3 to 20
Desks and Work Case, Rs. 25 to 150
Dressing Cases and Bags, Rs. 12 to 850
Fancy Tobacco Boxes, 4 to 6
Fans, 8 to 20
Fitted Bags. all kinds, Rs. 7 to 850
Gongs, Rs. 4 to 40
Gladstone Bags, Rs. 22-8 to 60
Glove and Handkerchief boxes, Rs. 20 to 40
Glove Stretchers, Ivory, Rs. 10 to 20
Housewifes, Rs. 6 to 10
Ivory-backed Hair Brushes, Rs. 40 to 60
Jewel Cases, Rs. 25 to 100
Ladies' Carriage Bags, Rs. 7 to 25
Ladies' Hand Bags, Rs. 6-8 to 30
Ladies' Waist Belts, Rs. 12 to 15
Memo. Books and Letter Cases, Rs. 3 to 10
Necessaries, Etui, &c., Rs. 7 to 15
Official Writing and Letter Cases, Rs. 20 to 40
Perfume Cases, Rs. 20 to 60
Photograph Frames, Rs. 2 to 40
Pincushions, Rs. 2 to 4
Pocket Letter Cases, Rs. 4 to 20
Pocket Wallets, Rs. 4 to 20
Purses, Rs. 2 to 15
Scrap Books, Rs. 7 to 40
Sets of Scissors, Rs. 7 to 18
Smokers' Companions, Rs. 60 to 70
Tantalus Perfume Cases, Rs. 20 to 60
Telescopes
Travelling Bags, all kinds, Rs. 35 to 850
Travelling Spirit Flasks, Rs. 2 to 60
Work Boxes and Baskets, Rs. 8 to 40
Writing Cases and Desks, Rs. 25 to 150

ELECTRO-PLATED AND BRITISH OAK WARE.

Asparagus Helpers, Rs. 13-8 to 16
Army and Navy Cups, Rs. 25 to 30
Beer Jugs and Mugs, Rs. 11 to 70
Biscuit Boxes, Rs. 25 to 70
Brandy and Sodawater Frames, Rs. 67 to 100
Breakfast Dishes, 58 to 70
British Oak Ware, Rs. 4 to 100
Butter Dishes and Coolers, Rs. 18 to 50
Courier Bags, Rs. 5-8 to 11
Cabinet Dessert Sets, Rs. 100 to 200
Cake Baskets, Rs. 35 to 70
Candlesticks, Rs. 45 to 70
Carlton Cruets, Rs. 13-8 to 40
Champagne Buckets, Rs. 40 to 70
Cheese Scoops, Rs. 2-8 to 18
Chutney and Soy Frames, Rs. 35 to 40
Cigar Lamps, Rs. 25 to 30
Claret Jugs, Rs. 25 to 80
Cocktail Stakers, Rs. 18 to 20
Cruet Frames, Rs. 18-8 to 100
Crumb Scoops, Rs. 15 to 20
Dessert Fruit Spoons, Rs. 25 to 100
Dessert Stands, Rs. 31-8 to 100
Dinner Cruets, Rs. 25 to 100
Egg Frames, Rs. 31-8 to 50
Entre Dishes Rs. 50 to 85
Epergues, Rs. 70 to 200
Fish Carvers, Rs. 27 to 30
Fish Knives, Rs. 50 to 180
Flower and Fruit Stands, Rs. 40 to 200
Goblets and Golf Cups, Rs. 40 to 100
Grape Scissors, Rs. 9 to 11
Ice Claws and Tongs, Rs. 4-8 to 8
Ice Jugs, Rs. 40 to 80
Ice Pails, Rs. 20 to 31-8
Ice Water Urns, Rs, 250 to 300
Jam and Marmalade Jars, Rs. 12 to 40
Liqueur Frames, Rs. 40 to 100
Luncheon Trays, Rs. 130 to 150
Mirrors, Rs. 5 to 40
Majolica Ware, Rs. 4 to 100
Marmalade and Preserve Stands, Rs. 11 to 40
Miniature Tea and Coffee Services, Rs. 60 to 150
Muffineers, Rs. 4 to 40
Napkin Rings, Rs. 10 to 30
Nut Crackers, Rs. 4 to 8
Oil and Vinegar Frames, Rs. 15 to 20
Oak Writing Cabinets, Rs. 60 to 50
Pickle Prongs or Forks, Rs. 1-4 to 10
Race Cups, Rs. 20 to 100
Salad Bowls and Servers, Rs. 31-8 to 70
Salt Cellars, Rs. 12 to 60
Salvers, Rs. 20 to 200
Sardine Boxes, Rs. 27 to 40
Side Dishes, Rs. 50 to 85
Sodawater Frames, Rs. 20 to 40
Soy Frames, Rs. 16 to 40
Spirit and Liqueur Frames, Rs. 68 to 100
Sugar Baskets, Rs. 40 to 60
Sugar and Cream Frames, Rs. 36 to 40
Tankards, Rs. 27 to 40
Tantalus Liquor Frames, Rs. 40 to 120
Tart, Pie, or Pudding Dishes, Rs. 13-8 to 30
Tea Caddies, Rs. 40 to 60
Telescopic Cups, Rs. 15 to 20
Tea and Coffee Services, Rs. 100 to 400
Tilting Sets, Rs. 130 to 150
Toast Racks, Rs. 10 to 20
Tripartite Vegetable Dishes, Rs. 70 to 180
Two Handled Trays, Rs. 150 to 200
Travelling Liqueur cases, Rs. 105 to 130

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TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
JEWELLERS AND IMPORTERS OF FANCY ARTICLE.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

COLLARD & COLLARD PIANOS.
Illustrated price-lists post-free.

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ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE,
BOTTLED BY
Messrs. EDWARD & JOHN BURKE,
PURE, BRIGHT AND SPARKLING.

THE FINEST AND MOST AGREEABLE TONIC IN THE WORLD.

This ALE will be found the best in the market.

Quarts, per doz., Rs. 6-4; Pints, per doz., 4-4.

A special Consignment just received from the above celebrated Bottlers.

Also Burke's Bottling of Guinness's Stout.

AGENTS,
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.
Bombay Address, Oriental Bank Buildings, Rampart Row, and Medows-street.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS.

JUST RECEIVED

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CONSIGNMENT OF OUR CELEBRATED

MODEL WATCHES FOR INDIA

(Generally known as F. L. and Co.'s Rs. 50 watches.)

THEY are now in stock in sizes for Ladies and Gentlemen, and may be obtained in either PLAIN, POLISHED, ENGINE TURNED and CHASED cases, open face, hunting and cut-hunting.

It is no rare occurrence in our establishments to hear persons say as follows when bringing one of these MODEL WATCHES for cleaning. "I have had this watch in use for the last 18 years, it has been the most wonderful timekeeper, and even now though it is old, I would not part with it for what I paid."

We have continued to improve these watches where improvements was possible, and care confidently assert that our new supply is of a still higher quality then the former ones.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDERABAD.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c.

THE AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
BRINSMEAD'S AND SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.
STARLEY AND SUTTON'S BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.
RAWSON BRO'S. SUPERIOR ELECTROPLATED WARE.
MANUFACTURING GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS.
ALL KINDS, OF ENGRAVING AND DIESINKING.
PRECIOUS STONE AND PEARL MERCHANTS.
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CLOCK AND CHRONOMETERS, NAUTICAL AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED, ADJUSTED, AND RATED.
ENAMELLING, ELECTROGILDING, PLATING AND NICKELING,
MUSICAL BOXES, BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, &c.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.—BRANCH AT POONA.

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.
Illustrated price-lists free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

BEER AND STOUT.

WE desire to call special attention to the undermentioned brands, for which we are sole Agents in this Presidency. We can strongly recommend them as being in every way suitable for consumption in India, as they have been specially brewed of a light gravity to meet the prevailing taste.

READ BROS.

	Rs.	a.	
BASS'S ALE, "Dog's-head" bottling—			
Per case of 3 dozen quarts	Rs. 17	4	Cash.
Per case of 6 dozen pints	„ 24	0	„
GUINNESS' STOUT, "Dog's-head" bottling—			
Per case of 3 dozen quarts	„ 17	4	„
Per case of 6 dozen pints	„ 24	0	„

JOHN AITCHISON & Co., EDINBURGH.

LIGHT BRILLIANT ALE, "Chariot" brand—			
Per case of 4 dozen quarts	„ 22	0	„
Per case of 8 dozen pints	„ 30	0	„

GEO. YOUNGER AND SON, ALLOA.

INDIA PALE ALE, "Revolver" brand—			
Per case of 3 dozen quarts	„ 16	8	„
Per case of 6 dozen pints	„ 22	8	„
Per hogshead of about 54 gallons	„ 60	0	„

WILLIAM McEWAN.

INDIA PALE ALE—			
Per hogshead of about 54 gallons	„ 60	0	„

PILSENER BEER.

FRUSCHOPPEN, our own selection—			
Per case of 3 dozen quarts	„ 16	8	„
Per case of 6 dozen pints	„ 22	8	„

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS AND MESSES.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES LIMITED.
MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
BOMBAY.
SEASON 1886-87.
TOYS, CONFECTIONERY, GROCERIES,
WINES AND
HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
Fresh Stock Constantly Arriving.
W. J. ESSAI, Manager.

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD AND CLARK,
PAINT, VARNISH, JAPAN AND COLOR MANUFACTURERS
7, CALEDONIAN ROAD, LONDON, N.;
10 AVENUE BUGEAUD, PARIS;
138 and 140 VAUXHALL RD. LIVERPOOL.
AND
1, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY,
Keep a large stock of first quality Varnishes, Paints, &c., in their BOMBAY GODOWNS.

PRICE LISTS AND OTHER PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

CHAMPAGNE.

JEAN SIBADEY'S "CARTE BLANCHE."

A Light Wine of good quality, and very moderately priced.

Per dozen quarts	Rs. 33	0 Cash,	Rs. 36	0	Credit.
Per 2 dozen pints	„ 36	0 „	„ 39	0	„

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SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

PIANOS! FOR HIRE PIANOS!
PIANOS! From Rs. 15 to Rs. 35 PIANOS!
PIANOS! PER MONTH. PIANOS!
PIANOS! ON SALE PIANOS!
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PIANOS! OR ON THE EASY PAYMENT SYSTEM. PIANOS!
PIANOS! PIANOFORTES PIANOS!
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PIANOS! SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, PIANOS!
PIANOS! COLLARD & COLLARD, BROADWOOD. PIANOS!
PIANOS! LIPP & SOHN PIANOS!
PIANOS! AND OTHER FIRST CLASS MAKERS. PIANOS!
PIANOS! Price List post free. PIANOS!

S. ROSE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHE HAS ARRIVED
PER S. S. VERONA.
WHO?
WHY, WIDOW O'BRIEN
and her
MERRY FAMILY,
and will open at the
GAIETY THEATRE.
SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 4, 1886.
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.
THE AMERICAN COMMEDIAN,
Mr. John F. Sheridan, Sheridan, Sheridan, Sheridan. The Original Widow O'BRIEN. The Original Widow. O'BRIEN.
and his famous Company
in the Musical Comedy—entitled
FUN FUN FUN FUN on the BRISTOL BRISTOL BRISTOL BRISTOL
Mr. Sheridan brings with him his world-travelled Company, who have had the honor of playing before the PRINCE and PRINCESS of WALES at the
CRYSTAL PALACE, LONDON.
Look at the record.
THREE YEARS in AMERICA
TEN YEARS in
ENGLAND, IRELAND and SCOTLAND
TWO YEARS and SEVEN MONTHS in
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, QUEENSLAND and NEW ZEALAND.
And now WE have come to give
BOMBAY THEATRE GOERS A TREAT.
OUR COMPANY:
Miss MAY LIVINGSTON,
The Charming American Soubrette.
Miss MAY MELVILLE,
Soprano.
Miss LUCY FRASER
Contralto
Miss GERTIE ROY,
Serio-Comic.
Mr. E. C. DUNBAR,
The Famous Baritone.
Mr. ALFRED HOLLAND,
Vocalist and Comedian.
Mr. MARTYN HAGAN,
Comedian.
Mr. CLEMENT MORGAN.
Mr. CHAS. WOOD
Mr. HENRYN DELMAINE
AND
Mr. JOHN SHERIDAN.
GRAND SPECIAL SCENERY
Brought from Australia. Bright Music.
Sparkling Songs.
Agile Dancing.
SOMETHING TO PLEASE EVERY TASTE,
And all presented in a
SUPERB MANNER
"Oh Bombay! what a Treat is in store for you."
Don't forget the date, Dec. 4.
Reserved Seats now on sale at SOUNDY & Co.
Cards of Admission: Boxes to hold 4, Rs. 16: Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 4; Pit Stalls, Rs. 2; Pit, Re. 1; Back Seats, As. 8.
PHIL H. KIRBY, Business Manager.
W. G. ALLAN, Agent.

C H U B B' S L O C K S !
SOLE AGENT FOR BOMBAY,
EDULJEE PESTONJEE.
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT,
ALSO IMPORTER OF
BEST LONDON-made GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, and 18-Carat GOLD full size ALBERT CHAINS, suitable for PRESENTATION.
C H U B B' S S A F E S.

WANTED—AGENTS in BOMBAY, MADRAS and every MOFUSSIL TOWN and Station in India to SELL HAMILTON'S PATENT TROUSER STRETCHERS; most liberal Commission.
Apply to
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co.,
Calcutta, Wholesale Agents for India.

I BEG to intimate that the PARTNERSHIP between Mr. EDWARD HEWETT and MYSELF has been DISSOLVED, and I have now no connection with the Firm of RICHARDSON and CRUDDAS of Bombay.
JOHN CRUDDAS,
High Barnet.
Nov. 1, 1886.

S. S. "MERTON HALL," ARRIVED 25TH NOVEMBER 1886.
CONSIGNEES are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their Cargo from the Prince's Dock. Damaged or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the landing-shed. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense. Captain Dixon will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.
EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, November 26, 1886.

THE CITY LINE s. s. CITY OF CARTHAGE has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock. Consignees are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods without delay.
Matches, oil, acids, and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be removed at consignees' risk, and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.
Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages, exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by steamer's surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain ... will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, November 26, 1886.

TO BE LET—"THE CAIRN," Cumballa Hill. Beautifully situated on the crest of the Hill. Large and lofty Dining and Drawing Rooms, extensive Verandahs, four large Bed-Rooms, two Dressing-Rooms, and five Bath-Rooms. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
1, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET—A BUNGALOW on LAND'S End Road, Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 250. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
1, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET—The GROUND FLOOR of the "BIRD CAGE," in Middle Colaba. For further particulars apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
1, Hummum Street.

MEDICATED
JAPANESE
SANITARY PAPERS!
SANITARY PAPERS!!
A perfectly pure article for the Toilet & Lavatory.
ANTICEPTIC AND HYGIENIC.
This most useful Household requisite is made of the very best materials entirely free from all Pernicious Chemicals. Is almost as soft as silk, and although it is very tough will readily dissolve in water.
It is confidentially recommended
As the best article ever produced for the Particular Purpose for which it is intended.

			Rs. a.
Japanese Sanitary Paper in Pkts. of 500 sheets.		...	0 8
Do.	do. do.	1,000 ...	0 12
Do.	Rolls	each ...	0 12
Do.	Roll cutters	each ...	1 0

STRAY LEAVES!
STRAY LEAVES!
From Japanese papers, per volume ... 0 12
COOPER, MADON AND CO.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BRAND'S ESSENCE OF BEEF.
BRAND'S ESSENCE OF MUTTON.
BRAND'S ESSENCE OF CHICKEN.
COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

P E R F U M E R Y !
FRESH SUPPLY OF
Sweet Scents for the Handkerchief
from best well-known,
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN HOUSES.
THE following kinds are generally kept in stock from ATKINSON, LUBIN and SMYTH and NEPHEW:—

Star of India.	Sweet Sixteen.
Exhibition Bouquet.	Love me, dear.
May Blossom.	True Love.
Daisy.	Honey Moon.
Morning Star.	Darling Bouquet.
Jockey Club.	Forget-me-not.
May Flower.	Morning Star.
Opoponax.	Ess. Bouquet.
Violet.	Roses.
Jessamine.	Tubereuse.
Honey Suckle.	D Heliotrope.
Blush Rose.	Lily of the Valley.
Ylang Ylang.	Wood Violet.
Princess Louise's Bouquet.	Millefluer.
	Bridal Bouquet.
Prize Medal Bouquet.	Spring Flowers.
Reine Victoria.	Wild Flowers.
Sultanesa.	Sweet Briar.
Stephanotis.	

GOSNELL'S A 1 BOUQUET.
LUNDBORG'S AMERICAN SCENTS.
Edena! Tally Ho!! Fascination!!!
Marechal Niel Rose and Alphine Violet.
REGAUD'S PARISIAN PERFUMES.
Essence de Melati, Auchampaca de Lahor,
Rose Jasmin Céfero de las Pampas.
ESSENCE DIXORA D'AFRIQUE.
Rs. 2.
PINAUD'S CELEBRATED
FRENCH PERFUMES.
Jasmin, White Rose, Vanilla, Jockey Club and Heliotrope,
AND
Why not! Aldaji; Violet! Eden Bouquet and Opoponax.
VIOLET'S SCENTS.
Remarkable for Sweetness and Pleasing Odour.
COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALFRED THEATRE
LAST NIGHT! LAST NIGHT!!
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT!!!
WEBB'S ROYAL MARIONETTES.
TO-NIGHT AT 9 O'CLOCK.
Entire Change of Programme.
Prices as usual.
THIS AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK.
For Families and Children by special arrangement.
Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S DINNER.
TO enable the final arrangements for the DINNER being made, it is requested that intending Subscribers will APPLY for TICKETS before noon, TO-DAY (SATURDAY) to the Honorary Secretary,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Chamber of Commerce.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

BEFORE BUYING your Useful and Fancy ARTICLES, please enquire prices and inspect the quality of Goods. Acknowledged Cheapest House.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

LIESNIGER BEER (the Finest of all Austrian Beers), just to hand ex. "Pandora." Rs. 14, per case of 3 doz.—W. H. NEBEL & Co.

TO LET—From 1st January 1887, the Large and Commodious Bungalow on Bandora Hill, now in the occupation of E. C. Monod, Esq.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Fort, Bombay. CHRISTMAS Specialties in great variety. Sweets, Bon-Bons, &c. W. J. ESSAI.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Medow-street, Fort, Hams, Bacon, Cheese, Butter, &c., &c. the real Emanthal Cheese. W. J. ESSAI.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Bombay, CHRISTMAS TREE Toys and Ornaments, &c. W. J. ESSAI.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Fort, Bombay, Machine-cut Loaf Sugar, Rs. 5 per Md. of 28 lbs. W. J. ESSAI.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. T. DREWET'S valuable Household Furniture at Medows-street, Fort, opposite Paper Currency Office TO-DAY at 1 p.m.

TO BE SOLD at Mr. DREWET'S Sale to-day at Medows street, Fort, a Rosewood Sympathetic Square Pianoforte, by Soundy and Co., very little used.

WANTED CONTRACTORS—For working Slate Quarries in Wankaner. For particulars, apply to the State Karbhari, Wankaner, Kattiawar.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—A Registry Office for Women has been opened. Applications to be made to Mrs. FORGAN, 31, Marine Lines.

ON VIEW—Mr. E. S. Gubbay's valuable Household Furniture, Billiard Table by "Thurston," Horses, Carriages, &c., &c. at No. 7, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill

ICES, ICES ICES—Four different kinds every day. Also Mocha Coffee, Wines and Spirits of the best quality, to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, No. 25, Church-gate-street.

GREAT NOVELTIES in Plush Bags, Jewel Boxes, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Albums Carte-de-Visite and Whole Cabinet.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co., No. 32, Medow-street.

LATEST NOVELTIES in X'mas Cards, Birthday Cards, Wedding Cards, and Curiosities in Bon Bons.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co., No. 33, Meadow street.

JUST OPENED—Cricket Kit by Duke & Son's. Balls, Bats, Gloves, Gauntlets. Cricket Sets in Boxes for Children. PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co., No. 33, Meadow-street.

FRESH ARRIVALS—Indian and Colonial Exhibition Cards, with Tennyson's Lines. The last Exhibition held in London, 12 Annas, and a lot of others to select from, at STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

LOST.—Two Five Pound Bank of England NOTES, between the Yacht Club and Bori Bunder Railway Station on the night of the 25th instant. Finder will be rewarded. "C. E. B.," care of Messrs. KING, KING & Co., Bombay.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER SEWING MACHINES are perfect in mechanical construction, complete in every detail, and victorious in every contest. Machines cleansed, repaired and adjusted. 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

SHOT SILKS." Now on view, grand lot of the above silks, well worth inspection.—The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Church-gate-street.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

FOR SALE.—The property of Major-General Carnegy, a handsome English-built BAROUCHE in good order. Apply to LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co., Byculla.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN Bombay Civil Service. Price Re. 1; postage 1 anna.

SPONGES.—HONEYCOMB (Hand and Bath), and Turkish finest quality and cheap. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FOR SALE—A Jet Black Fast Arab Horse, going in Harness. Price moderate. Apply to Messrs. C. STEPHENS & SONS, Veterinary Surgeons, Girgaum.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

JUST RECEIVED—A Fresh Consignment of Flower and Vegetable Seeds for the Cold Season in Splendid condition by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

WANTED—A First-class FITTER and TURNER, capable of taking Charge of a Work shop. Apply personally to ALCOCK, ASHDOWN and Co., Defence Works, Mazagon.

GENT'S WHITE KID SEWN BLACK.—We have now received the above in Gent's Gloves. 2 Buttons, the present fashionable Glove at Home for evening wear.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

GOODS of every description, purchased at the lowest market prices, and promptly forwarded to all parts of India. Commission very moderate. KANNY & Co., General Agents, 6, Rampart-row.

PORTABLE HARMONIUM, Musical-Boxes, Ariston, Herophon, Banjos, Guitars, Fiddles, Cornets, Clarionets, Flutes, &c., and Piano Music, at B. S. Ramchunder and Co; No. 28, Kalbadevi Road.

KEROSINE OIL 150 Degrees, Snow-Flake, just landed in splendid condition, for sale at Messrs. Visram Ebrahim and Co., Khoja Mohalla; Mr. Piroo Mahomed, Market; Messrs. Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co., Fort.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets, All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

TWEED SUITS.—All wool, a splendid assortment just opened out, a rare opportunity, from Rs. 14-8 to 25 S. B. Coat and Trowsers, a stylish fit guaranteed.—Y. A. LACKA and Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors, Fort.

GRAND LODGE S. F. I.—The MASONIC FESTIVAL of ST. ANDREW will take place at FreeMasons' Hall, Clare Road, Byculla, on SATURDAY, 27th instant. For Tickets, Rupees 5 each. Apply to the GRAND SECRETARY, Free-Masons' Hall.

TO LET—The FIRST FLOOR premises, opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Pianoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

TO LET—From 1st December, the large and Commodious BUNGALOW, "The Wilderness," on the Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the residence of the former Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army. Apply to LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co., Byculla.

FOR SALE.—Silicate Paint Co.'s Paints and Duresco Doulton's Stoneware Pipes, Angus and Son's Leather Belting and Hose, Morton's Wire Fencing and Gates, Gibb's Guaranteed Portland Cement, Seyssel's Asphalte, Calvert's Carbolic Powder (15 per cent. acid) and Sanitas Powder, Fire Bricks and Clay, Ash and Lacy's Galvanized, Plain and Corrugated Iron Sheets.—RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS, Bombay Metal Mart.

LOCH-FYNE HERRINGS, Eight for One Rupee.—PEARSE, Apollo Street.

THE WATERBURY WATCH,
PRICE Rs. 8-8.
Silver-Nickeled case, keyless wind.—keeps time to a minute a month.

CHEAPEST TIME KEEPING WATCH—200,000 sold in Europe, in 12 months. Made in the Company's factory in America entirely by machinery. All the parts absolutely interchangeable.
PRICE Rs. 8-8.

THE WATERBURY WATCH is not so likely to get out of order having less than one-half the parts of any other Watch. Handsome, Strong and Correct. The Watch for rough wear and hot climates.
PRICE Rs. 8-8.

THE WATERBURY WATCH CO., guarantees that each Watch has been run in varying positions for at least 10 days. A guarantee for one year is given with each watch.

THE COMPANY undertakes to repair their Watches at any time for a sum never greater than
ONE RUPEE.

THE WATERBURY WATCH
Free and Safe by Parcel Post in satin lined box.
PRICE Rs. 8-12.
Free and safe by V. P. Post Rs. 8-14.

THE WATERBURY WATCH
Can be purchased of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row, or at 177, Pydownie. All communications and Watches for repair to be sent to the Waterbury Watch Co., Remington Building, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE WATERBURY WATCH CO.,
Agents wanted throughout the Country.
TERMS ON APPLICATION.

SWIFT & FARROW
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.
SALE OF GOULET'S CHAMPAGNE, &c.,
Also unclaimed articles, cases of Sardines, &c.
LANDED Ex. S. S. BIRMANIA.
On THURSDAY, the 2nd December, 1886, at p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their sale rooms No. 4, Forbes and Meadow-streets, Fort, by order and on account of the concerned the following:—
113 bottles champagne by Henry Goulet, Reims.
69 Pints do. do.
(will be sold in small convenient lots.)
M. Goulet's favorite brand, in two qualities, "Sec." and extra Sec."
Also by order of the Post Master General of Bombay, being the contents of parcels and book packets remained unclaimed in the Dead Letter Office, beyond the prescribed time consisting of books, periodicals, price lists, watch, card case, toys, coats, trousers, trouser stretcher with leather case, slippers, lace lined white dupetas, native gown, odhni, caps, kanchlies, garland, colored cloth, pieces and sheets, photos, sample patterns of cloth, &c.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS SEEKING INVESTMENTS.
SALE of the Blue Mill and of the stock-in-trade. stores, &ca, therein situate on the ...est side of Gurupdevi Road.
On MONDAY, the 6th December, 1886, at 4 p.m.. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees, Messrs. Lalljee Doongersey, Jadowjee Jairam, and Jadowjee Doongersey, trading under the name and firm of Messrs. Doongersey Gangjee and Co., and on account and risk of the mortgagor Messrs. Temoojee Dhunjeebhoy Engineer, Merwanjee Framjee Dady-Burjorna, and Bapoojee Framjee Dady-Burjorna, lately trading under the name and firm of Messrs. Bapoojee Framjee and Co. the following immovable and movable properties, viz:—All that lease-hold, piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 10955 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. (1) situate on the west side of the Gorupdevee Road, on the north partly by the property of Bhasker Harry Jakulkar, and partly by the property of Govind Muccaadjee, on the west by the property of Dhondee Mahar, and partly by the property of Frere Land and Pier Company, Limited, and on the south by the property of the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, together with the Mills containing about 5,000 spindles, with their preparation and finishing machinery, engines, houses, bungalow, ware-houses, outhouses, store-houses, buildings, erections now standing or being on the said piece or parcel or land and all steam engines boiler, millgear and millright work, fixed and moveable machinery, implements and utensils now standing or being thereon.
And on TUESDAY, the 7th day of December instant, at 2 p.m., by order of the said mortgagee Messrs. Doongerse Gangjee & Co., and on account and risk of the mortgagors the said Messrs. Temoojee Dhunjeebhoy Engineer and Merwanjee Framjee Dady Burjorna.
All and every the working stock of the above mill consisting of 35 bales of yarn, cotton machinery, dropping fly, coal, loose yarn, and in bundles, and stores of every description for the mill use, &c.
For further partiuliars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabjee and Dayabhai, solicitors to the mortgagees at their Office, No. ..., or to the undersigned at their office No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, November. 27, 1886.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
AUCTION SALE OF ARAB AND PERSIAN HORSES.
TERMS CASH.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Bhendy bazar in the Commission Stable of Cooverjee Ardeseer, on account and at the risk of the owners landed ex. s. s. Mobile".
A number of Arab and Persian Horses.
Full particulars will be given at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF GREY SHIRTINGS.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mooljee Jetha market, near Mr. Vikram Mowjee's shop, the undermentioned, on account and at the risk of Marwaree Sevbux Joharmull, and by order of the Morarjee Gocuudas Spinning and Weaving Company.
16 bales 9lbs. grey shirtings No. 1175, peacock brand.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY.
The undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at direction of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of mortgagor, Lalljeebhoy Ludha, the following properties at the premises in one lot on SATURDAY, the 27th November, 1886, at 4 p.m. Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground containing by admeasurement 293 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1,3,9, and 1,309 together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay in Old Town, on the southern side of Knudduck or Combud Bowel Row, in the registration sub-district of Mandvi, formerly was and now is in the occupation of the said Lalljeebhoy Ludha, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under old No. 6 and new No. 6, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the sweeper's passage, common to the premises and the house of Arut Manock, on the west by the house of Allamon Drnlal, on the north by the said Combud Bowel Row, and on the south partly by the property here inafter secondly described, and partly by the property of Jairaj Munjee, and also partly by the property of Khoja Ahmed Hubib. And secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground containing by admeasurement 113 square yards, be the same little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1,4,9, together with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, in Old Town, on the northern side of Don Tad Third Row, in the registration sub-district of Mandvi, formerly as well as now in the occupation of several tenants of the said Lalljeebhoy Ludha, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under old No. 34 and new No. 36, and bounded as follows: on the east by the sweeper's passage, common to the premises and the house of Jairaj Munjee, on the west by the gully common to the premises and the house of Khoja Ahmed Hubib, on the north by the property hereinbefore firstly described, and on the south by the Don Tad Third Row aforesaid.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi and Cama, attorneys for the mortgagee, at their office, No. 23, Rampart Row—Dated this 15th day of November 1886.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, November 24, 1886.

NOTICES.

A VERY DESIRABLE BUNGALOW on the Ridge, Malabar Hill, nearly opposite to Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C.S.I., lately vacated by E.B. Carroll, Esq. Rent moderate. For further particulars, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby Row.

A VERY DESIRABLE SHOP in Rampart Row in one of the best situations. Rent moderate. For further particulars, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
House agent.
2, Hornby Row.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.
The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.
THE Agent is prepared to receive at the Company's Offices, Bombay Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 1st December next, Tenders for the supply of 500 tons of best quality Moulmein or Rangoon Teak Log Timber for early delivery.
Tenderers to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Company's premises, Byculla, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.
Tenders must be accompanied also by the specification of shipment.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
W. H. HUSSEY,
Acting Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's office, Parel, November, 22nd 1886.

TO THE NATIVE CHIEFS, RAJAHS, GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND OTHERS.
PORTABLE BUNGALOWS WITHOUT MASONRY FOUNDATIONS.
MR. HASSUM VIRJI PATEL,
Of Old Nagpada, Bombay,
Patentee of the Portable Bungalows without Masonry Foundations,
BEGS to announce to the public, that he is prepared to accept orders for, and to supply designs of the above Bungalows. His Highness, the Maharajah of Joudpore, G.C.S.I., to whom one 50 by 30 ft. has been supplied, has expressed his highest satisfaction.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms:—
6, 5½, 5, 3½ per cent per annum subject to 18 months, 12, 9, 6 notice of withdrawal
For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.
JAMES PURDEY AND SONS,
GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURERS,
BEG to inform Indian Sportsmen that they now supply Guns and Rifles of good workmanship and perfect shooting powers in several qualities at such low cash prices as to complete favourably with any of equal excellence.
Illustrated Lists on application to Audley House, South Audley Street, London.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
Price List on Application.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free
SOUNDY & Co. Ld. BOMBAY.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.
WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE:—
In Bottles Rs. 21-8 per case.
In Flasks „ 23-4 „
In ½ Flasks „ 25-4 „
This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this time using other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers.
SOLE AGENT
MEIFFRE NEVEU AND Co.,
No 5, PATELL STREET
SUB-AGENT
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
PHAIDOWNEE.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
INVALID'S PORT WINE.
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
Price Rs. 27-4 Net per dozen Quarts
THIS WINE HAS NOW MANY IMITATIONS.
See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT
ARTISTIC RECREATION FOR ALL
THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.
KALBADEVIE ROAD,
(ABOVE KALBADEVIE POST OFFICE,)
BEG to announce to the Nobilities and Gentries of Bombay that they have opened a First Class Studio" under an eminent Artist from Europe, who has an experience of fifteen years in the largest studios of Paris, Berlin and Hamburg, undertake to execute business in every branch of Photographic, Oilpainting and enlarging from minature to life size in the best styles at moderate prices. Studio open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Office open from 8 a. m. to 6, p. m. for any previous engagements.
THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.

THE PERFECTION OF A CIGAR
IS THE "SALISBURY" MADE WITH THE FINEST IMPORTED JAVA TOBACCO,
BY SPENCER AND Co.,
At their Factory in Trichinopoly by experienced workmen.

IT IS
Havannah-shaped, 6 inches long, put up in neat Cedar wood boxes of 50.
Price Rs. 2-8, per box.
Four boxes or 200 cigars can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1.
or
Twenty boxes containing 1,000 cigars can be delivered at any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee* for Rs. 185.

THE
"BEACONSFIELD"
is equally good.
Made from precisely the same tobacco.
Manufactured in three sizes to suit different tastes.
Packed in neat Cedar wood boxes of 100.
No. 1. 4½ inches long Rs. 3-0 per box
No. 2. 4 „ „ 2-12 do.
No. 3. 3½ „ „ (thin) „ 2-8 do.
The following quantities of each can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1.
3 Boxes of No. 1, 4 Boxes of either No. 2 or 3
or
1,000 cigars delivered to any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee.*
No. 1, Rs. 125. No. 2, Rs. 112-8.
No. 3. Rs. 100.

THE
"Gold Mohur"
is a mild Havannah-shaped cigar.
Made from selected Dindigul tobacco in boxes of 100.
No. 1, Rs. 16 per 1,000. No. 2, Rs. 15 per 1,000
3 Boxes No. 1, or 4 Boxes No. 2 can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1,
or
1,000 cigars to any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee.*
No. 1, Rs. 112-8. No. 2, Rs. 100.

THE
"SIESTA"
is a rather fuller flavored cigar, with reed.
Made from selected Dindigul tobacco in boxes of 100.
Rs. 15 per 1,000.
300 of these cigars can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1,
or
1,000 Cigars to any address in Great Britain, *free of all charge to addressee.*
for Rs. 117-8.

SPENCER AND CO.,
MADRAS, BANGALORE AND OOTACAMUND.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
Illustrated price-lists free on application.
SOUNDY & Co. Ld., BOMBAY.

WHISKY.
SCOTCH

		Per dozen.
CARLTON, 11 years old, finest imported	Rs.	40 0
Do. 5 years old, grand Whisky	„	36 0
GRAND OLD HIGHLAND	„	36 0
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S in square bottles	„	27 8
"SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet	„	25 8
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, our own blend	„	25 0
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET	„	23 4

IRISH.

D. W. D., three Shamrocks	Rs.	28 8
Do. one Shamrock	„	26 4
FINE OLD, our own blend	„	25 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind on ame awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84; and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Acts, 38 and 39, Vic., 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,
The ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Impotence of Mind or Limb, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces. It
Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever cause arising.
THE EFFECT of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,
whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes culler, the lips red, the eyes brighter, the skin clear and healthy, and the hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action on the organs of nutrition.
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
ACTUALLY CREATES New Nervous Fluid and Brain matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life element, PHOSPHORUS, thereby infusing new Life Power into all parts of the system.
The unequalled Curative properties of this Preparation have spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions, Restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at every age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the Human Organization, thus ensuring a sound and Permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed. So that all the Duties of Life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.
TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' CRUCIAL TESTS and Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the world, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that in the World of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such well-merited praise and distinguished recognition.
The very remarkable Cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have induced numbers of Physician prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles, at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India Full Printed Directions, for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases, are enclosed with each Bottle.
Manufactured only at
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W.
BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, mad up from Cheap useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before on purchase and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.
AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.,
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S COGNAC.

SHIPPED in five qualities, older and more mature than the generality of Brandies shipped to India.
Four Star and Three Star qualities are Fine Old Cognacs, needing no recommendation from us.
Two star quality is a most excellent Brandy, though comparatively new.
The quality we distinguish as "Monogram" brand is remarkably good at its price, suitable or admixture with Ærated Waters.
Four star...Rs. 40-0 Three star...Rs. 35-0.
Two star ... „ 32-0. One star ... „ 29-0.
Monogram Rs. 26-0.
A parcel of sample bottles forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
The Brandies also in bulk and in Jars of two and four gallons.
CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

ROENISCH PIANOFORTES.
Illustrated price-lists free by post.
SOUNDY & Co. Ld., BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ... £800,000
LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
INTEREST ALLOWED,
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
For shorter periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.
All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
JAMES WALLACE,
Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.
PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality and very highly recommended by medical practioners for invalids and convalescents. Price Rs. 27 per ase of one dozen quarts.
FERNANDES & Co.. Chemists, &c., Bombay.

SEASONABLE BEVERAGES.

	Nett 1 doz. botts. Rs. a.
BORDEAUX WINE, Sound and Bright ...	12 0
LIME JUICE CORDIAL ...	13 8
NORFOLK CIDER (dry) ...	8 8

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 58 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	„ 52 0	„ 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 58 0	„ 66 0
Dry Elite Choix Champagne	„ 46 0	„ 48 0
First Quality Dry	„ 38 0	„ 40 0
From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AY-EN-CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldlack, extra	„ 44 0	„ 47 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	„ 16 0	„ 19 0
Geisenheimer	„ 17 0	—
Leibfraumilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ 21 0	—
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 34 0	—
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE.		
Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Liebfraumilch	—	„ 21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	„ 18 0	„ 21 0
Josefshofer	„ 28 0	—
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Steinberger	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Scharzhofberger	„ 34 0	—
Johannisberger	„ 35 0	„ 38 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.
Sauterne ... Rs. 18 0

PORTWINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	—
Fine „	„ 22 0	—
Very fine	„ 27 0	—
Most particular Preserved Old Red Port	„ 38 0	—

CLARETS.

From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	10 8	—
Chateau de Franda	„ 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	„ 14 0	—
Les Canons	„ 16 0	„ 18 0
Chateau Grand Lobrun	„ 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	—
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	„ 21 0	—
Chateau Lafitte	„ 23 0	—
Chateau Manvesin	„ 27 0	—
From MUNZER & SPANN.		
St. Estephe	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	„ 15 0	„ 17 0
Margaux Medoc	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Larose	„ 28 0	—
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	16 0	—
From J. ROEMER & SOHN, WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	—
Chateau Roemer	„ 16 0	—
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
Carlovitz	12 0	

BRANDY.

F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	
Cognac, FineChampagne Munzer-Red Bars	„ 24 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	„ 26 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	„ 29 0	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	„ 36 0	
H. Montroc and Co. * * *	„ 18	

BURGUNDY.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	„ 36 0	

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 0	
„ „	„ 22 0	
Ben Cruachan's Blend*	„ 20 0	
Cairndhu Blend	„ 16	

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per doz.
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 6 4	„ 3 12
Mainzer Export Beer	„ 5 8	—
Hamburger Export Beer	„ 5 4	—
Bavarian Export Beer	„ 6 0	„ 3 8
Grimm's Pilsener Beer	„ 5 4	—
Pilsener Beer	„ 6 8	„ 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	5 4	—

SUNDRIES.

Vin Marasque, a case of 24 Bottles	40 0	
Finest Kummel	Rs. 30 0	Rs. —
Superior Vermouth	„ 19 0	—
Finest do	„ 20 0	—
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 19 to 29. Rs. 0 11		per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	2 4	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Do. do do	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter Finest, extra quality	½ lb. tin at Rs.	0 9
	1 do.	1 0
	2 do.	1 12

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Smal Tin.
Asparagus	Rs 2 8	Rs 1 8
Celery	—	„ 0 12
French Beans	—	„ 0 9
Young Cut Beans	—	„ 0 9
Smoked Sausages	—	„ 1 6
Small Sausages	—	„ 1 6
Pease for Soup	—	„ 0 12

TERMS—
Not cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines, etc., etc. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum, on all accounts after three months.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay, Aug. 15, 1886.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 28th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

INSURANCES.

FIRE AND LIFE.
LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

Income for 1885	£1,479,518
General Reserve and Fire Re-Insurance Fund	£1,850,000
Life and Annuity Funds	£3,698,612
Total Invested Funds	£7,072,140

The attention of intending Insurers is particularly directed to the enormous resources of this Company.
FIRE RISKS undertaken on Mills, Merchandise, Bungalows, and nearly every description of property in the Bombay Presidency on favorable terms.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

STRAITS FIRE INSURANCE CO., Ld.
HEAD OFFICE, SINGAPORE.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... $ 2,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL ... $ 400,000.
INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE accepted on approved Foreign or Native risks at the current rates of premium. Contributors of business whether shareholders or not, will participate in any return that the company in general meeting shall sanction.
For rates and particulars, apply to
B. & A. HORMARJEE,
Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.
Fire Premiums for 1862 ... £300,690
„ 1885 ... £988,156
LIFE BRANCH.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or adults, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,76
GROWTH OF FUNDS.
1863 ... £1,579,578 3 9 | 1878 ... £4,069,15 14 1
1878 ... £2,845,503 1 3 | 1885 ... £5,348,407 9 2
THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„ 1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE
PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE ARE NOT LIABLE TO THE INCOME-TAX.
All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety.
COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—
1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings
2. Amalgamations impossible.
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.
NEW BUSINESS DURING 188
2,047 PROPOSALS for ... Rs. 59,15,600.
ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium ...	Rs a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.
6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere on suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.
"THE ORIENTAL," BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.
Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.
Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on application to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.
Or any of the Agents in India.

FOR SALE
A PAIR of Iron GREY WALERS, go well in Double and single Harness, viz:—
A Mare 5 years old, 15-1½.
A Gelding 4 years old, 15-2½.
Been in India one year, believed perfectly sound. Open to Veterinary Examination.
Apply to
LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co.,
East Street, Poona.

TO NATIVE CHIEFS, RAJAHS AND OTHERS FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY EITHER IN ONE LOT OR TO SUIT PURCHASERS.
THE REMAINING PROPERTY belonging to the EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, Ld., consisting of Engines, Shafting, Dynamos, Lamps, (Arc and Incandescent), Cables, Wires, Belts, Electroliers, &c., &c. Also the Mody Bay Property.
As the Liquidators of the above Company, are desirous of realising the amount now due to them with as little delay as possible the best offer, sufficient to cover the amount required, will be accepted.
Apply to
G. E. ASHBURNER,
Agent for Liquidators, Mody Bay.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6-8.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Volunteer Parade, Town Hall, 4-45 p.m.
Entertainment, Framji Cowasji Institute, 8-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Accomac (s), from Shields; Regal (s), Cardiff; Inchborva (s), Tyne; Arabia (s), Busreh; Verona (s), Shanghai; Merton Hall (s), Liverpool; City of Carthage (s), Glasgow; and Casthaole (s), Mauritius.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Siam (s), for London and Trieste; Adowa (s), Busreh; Wernoth Hall (s), Marseilles and Liverpool. Gelert (s), Moulmein; Commilla (s), Kathiawar and Karachi; Trassache (s), Cochin.

WEBB'S MARIONETTES.—This entertainment will terminate a pretty successful season in Bombay to-night. It will open in a few days at Jubbulpore.

EDULJEE FRAMJEE ALLBLESS LEPER HOME.—The honorary secretary acknowledges with thanks a donation of Rs. 20 from Jamaspji Dastur Minocheherji, Esq., M.A., Ph. D.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending the 6th November, 1886, was 2,339 maunds, and in money Rs. 1,920.

LECTURE.—Mr. Muncherjee C. Shapoorjee, editor of the *Satya Mitra*, will deliver a lecture this day at 5-30 p.m., in Manekjee Sett's Wadi, Fort, on behalf of the Society for Promoting Faith in the Zoroastrian Religion and Ceremonies, on "The necessity of forming a Parsee Punchayet Mundlee on a grand and equitable basis." The lecture is open to Parsees.

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—An inquest was held yesterday by the coroner, at Girgaum Back Road, touching the death of Cassee, a woman aged 30 years. Deceased had been suffering from fever and diarrhœa for a long time, and on Thursday night threw herself into a well near her house and was drowned. A verdict of suicide by drowning was recorded.

SUICIDE BY TAKING OPIUM.—An inquest was held yesterday by the coroner, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Venayek Bhasker, aged 19 years. On Thursday afternoon, he was found to be suffering from the effects of opium, and was removed from his house at Girgaum to the hospital, where he died at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. A verdict of suicidal death by opium was recorded.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following cases were prosecuted by the agents of the Society for the week ending the 20th instant:—Horses: Sent to Pinjrapole, 1; sore chest, 1; sore collar, 1. Bullocks: Sent to hospital, 1; sore necks, 20; lame, 9; tumours on neck, 7; emaciated, 3; sores on body, 5; overloaded, 15; goading, 14; sent to Pinjrapole, 2. The total number being 80.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the Byculla Flats, touching the death of Sumboo Jayoo, aged 50 years, a labourer employed at the Gordon Mills. About five days ago he met with an accident by two of the fingers of his right hand being crushed in a carding machine. The fingers were amputated at the J. J. Hospital, and he returned home. Tetanus supervened, and he died from its effects at about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

PERSIAN PETITIONS.—We have received a copy of a collection of Persian petitions, lithographed in Shikasta, or broken hand, each with a vocabulary for the Lower and Higher Standards and High Proficiency examinations, by Ghulam Ahmed Munshi, Persian Teacher, Elphinstone High School, and son of Khan Bahadur Haji Ghulam Muhammad Munshi. The necessity of such a book has long been felt by students of the Persian language. It is now hoped that this book, though small, will greatly facilitate the passing of examinations in that language.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Balla *alias* Bhickajee Pandoorung, a cook in the service of one Ragoonath Govind, a clerk in the Executive Engineer's Department, living at Nagpada, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a currency note for Rs. 5 and Rs. 2 in cash, from a purse which was in the pocket of his master's coat, on the 22nd instant. The accused after stealing the money left it with a friend of his for safe custody, from whom the money was recovered by the police. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

ANOTHER DISHONEST SERVANT.—Rama Dacoo, a servant in the service of Mrs. Bowler, living in the Pensioners' Home, Gilder Street, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a bag containing Rs 200, the property of Mrs. Bowler, on the 6th instant. The accused after committing the theft absconded, and was arrested yesterday morning by a Mr. Bulkley, residing on the new Foras Road, and was handed over to the police, who upon farther enquiry recovered Rs. 140 of the money, which was found in his possession, the remainder being appropriated to his own use. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

INDIAN VIEWS.—One of the most interesting novelties of the coming season is an album of "Indian Views," which is an outcome of the enterprise of a well-known Bombay firm. There are altogether twenty views, characteristic Indian figures as well as well-known scenes being faithfully represented. The pictures are coloured, and thus give friends at home a better idea of India and the Indians than any collection of photographs could. The figures have all been taken from life, among them being a postman, a fruit-seller, and a "monkey man," whose faces are familiar in Bombay. Among other places, the album contains pictures of the Memorial Church, Colaba; the Reversing Station, Khandalla; Parbuti Hill and Tank, Poona; the travellers' bungalow at the Marble Rocks, Jubbulpore; the lake at Khandalla; Government House, Gunesh Khind; Government House, Parell; and several well-known places up-country.

CONCERT AT MAZAGON.—The concert organised in aid of the St. Peter's Boys' School, Mazagon, took place on Thursday evening, before a very crowded audience. The low prices of admission contributed in a great measure, no doubt, to the large attendance, although the programme was also a very attractive one. The several parts were executed with great success, and some were encored, such as the bass solo, "O fair Dove," &c, sung by Mr. Brooks;—the vocal trio, "O memory," by Mrs. Lee and the Misses Pilcher; "Come lasses and lads," by Mr. Dixon, and "That Rogue Riley," by Miss Picher. This last was the bouquet of the evening, and evoked great applause from the audience. It was certainly sung with great taste and expression. The glees went off very well, as did also all the other pieces. It is to be hoped that the success of the entertainment will induce the organisers to get up a few more of the same. We are sure every one passed a most pleasant and agreeable couple of hours on Thursday.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Siam, Captain R. F. Briscoe, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the European mails and the following additional passengers.

For Brindisi.—Mr. Hyde.
For Aden.—Mr. J. Hay.
For Suez.—Mr. Horsdorp.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—Nov. 26.

(Before Mr. Justice BAYLEY and a Common Jury.)

CHARGE OF CHEATING.

RANCHORDAS KHIMJEE, a Bhattia, was again placed at the bar, charged with having, on the 12th March last, at Bombay, cheated one Jeethachand Keekachund, by falsely pretending that 28 cases of piece-goods were in his possession on the premises of the Port Trust, and thereby fraudulently inducing Jeethachund to advance him Rs. 12,500 on the security of the goods. The accused was also charged with criminal hreach of trust and misappropriation of property. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker and Smethum, conducted the defence.

At the conclusion of the evidence to-day, Mr. Inverarity summed up the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Lang, for the defence, urged in favour of his client that Messrs. Graham and Company, who were interested in the case, had taken no part in the prosecution, or paid any part of the expenses. They were in the habit of handing over bills of lading and manifests to the accused, who paid in from time to time various sums of money till the whole amount was paid off at his convenience. This practice was well known to the persons in the employ of the firm. It was not possible for the accused to take delivery of the goods from either the Custom House or the Port Trust warehouse without the knowledge or consent of Messrs. Graham and Company. The local mercantile firms wished native merchants to send their orders through them, and therefore afforded them every facility. Mr. Lang submitted that there was no conclusive evidence adduced against his client.

His Lordship, in summing up the evidence, remarked that, before convicting the prisoner, the jury must be satisfied that the evidence for the prosecution was strong enough to leave no doubt in their minds as to the prisoner's guilt. Prisoner was a young man and had been doing a large business in piecegoods for several years. According to the practice here, he ordered out goods from Europe; and on their arrival, he paid for them, and took possession of them sooner or later. This business, according to the evidence of the Hon. Forbes Adam, he had been doing for several years, but he had no credit with the firm. The 28 cases had been removed by prisoner from the Port Trust warehouse by the 12th March last; and this fact was not seriously disputed. The counsel for the defence suggested that the prosecution was owing to a desire to screw money out of the prisoner's relations; but it was for the jury to say whether they believed this theory. As far as his Lordship could see, this was an ordinary mercantile transaction; and if the evidence for the prosecution was believed, then the jury could have no difficulty in arriving at a verdict. This appeared to be like the case of a man who was entrusted with a ten-rupee note to change, and who appropriated the proceeds to his own use.

The jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of guilty. His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to rigorous imprisonment for two years.

The Sessions were then adjourned until Monday morning for the trial of the only remaining case, that of cheating against Stephen Howard.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 26.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

A PARTNER IN PROFITS, NOT IN LOSS.

RUNCHORDAS CHATOORBHOOJ *vs.* KHIMJEE DHUNJEE AND OTHERS.

MR. MACPHERSON and Mr. P. M. Metha, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker and Dinsha, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Buckland, for the defendants.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment in the case to-day, said: The question in this case is whether the defendant Khimjee was a partner with the plaintiff's and the other defendants in the firm of Runchordas Chatoorbhooj. The onus of proof, of course, lay upon the plaintiff. The plaintiff has made out the following case as regards Khimjee by his evidence and by that of Khimjee and the other defendants. The second defendant Jevanjee is Khimjee's brother, and much younger than Khimjee. They have never formally separated. Jevanjee when he came to Bombay was under his brother's to protection, and ever since they have lived together from time to time, and very often taken their food in common. Khimjee is the lessee of a shop in the cloth market. He traded himself at the shop till the year 1935, when he joined another business, leaving his mehta to sell off the remaining stock. Before the close of that year, a firm was formed to trade at the shop, and the members were Khimjee's younger brother, Jevanjee, Lalljee, the third defendant, and one Chagoonlal. At the end of 1936 Chagunlal gave place to the plaintiff, and Jeevandas says that Khimjee forced Chagunlal to go. The plaintiff says that an oral agreement of partnership was made at the end of 1936 by which he got a six-anna, share. Khimjee and Jeevandas jointly got another six-anna share and Lalljee four annas. It was further agreed, according to plaintiff, that Khimjee and Jeevandas should draw Rs. 25 a month, and Lalljee Rs. 20. The plaintiff was to supply the capital. The firm paid the rent, but in the name of Khimjee, the lessee. In the course of 1937, the plaintiff, while in his native country, says he received a letter from Khimjee demanding Rs. 40 a month instead of Rs. 25. This letter he says he sent to the third defendant, and it was not produced. But he says new terms of partnership were arranged, giving the two brothers Rs. 40 instead of Rs. 25 a month. Khimjee admits that at this time he made overtures for partnership, but says it was because he had quarrelled with the person with whom he was then carrying on business. The negotiations certainly went so far as a draft unsigned agreement which is produced, and is wholly in Khimjee's hand, but the amount of the montly drawing is left blank. Khimjee denies that anything was agreed upon, and says that he never became a partner. His brother Jeevandas, on the other hand, supports the plaintiff, and says the original partnership in 1936 was made with Khimjee, and the altered amount settled with Khimjee in 1937. But Jeevandas swore he himself never was a partner, whilst it is beyond doubt that he was. The plaintiff however, called an independent witness, one Ramjee Lukhmidas, a well-to-do cloth merchant, having over thirty to forty lakhs a year, who seemed to me to give his evidence fairly. Ramjee was a cousin of Khimjee and uncle of the plaintiff. The plaintiff was living with him, and he, Ramjee, was a creditor of the firm of Rs. 1,000 or 1,500. These facts, of course, affect Ramjee's impartiality. But he stated as follows: The Plaintiff Runchordas wanted to begin business, and he, Ramjee, arranged a partnership between the plaintiff and the three defandants on the terms already stated at the close 1936. Khimjee, he says, demanded Rs. 40 a month at the end of 1937, and that change was made. He swore positively to the partnership and the share of Khimjee, and he says the negotiations were conducted by Khimjee and not by Jeevandas at all. The other facts in favour of the plaintiff are:—1. The firm dealt with Messrs. Graham and Co. through their brokers. It is registered in the brokers' books as being formed of plaintiff, Khimjee and Lalljee. Jeevandass is not mentioned. Plaintiff says that he and Khimjee arranged this registration. Khimjee denies that he had anything to do with it. The brokers could not remember by whom it was done, but said they always require the names of new firms, and make enquires if necessary; and they only knew Khimjee's name out of the three. 2. Although for 1936 there was no account in the name Khimjee, but only an account in the name of Jeewandass—an account in the name of the two brothers was opened in 1937, and continued in their name till the dissolution in 1940. This account certainly tends to prove they were partners. There were also six entries of purchases of small pieces of cloth for the son of Khimjee in the writing of Jeevandas which were also debited to the account of the two brothers. Of course, these entries and this account are not sufficient in themselves to bring home liability to Khimjee. Indeed one entry in 1937, which shows that Khimjee drew Rs; 100 for his brother, is rather against than in fauour of a partnership. They can only be considered valuable so far as they are corroborated by other evidence. The plaintiff explained the fact of the account being in Jeevandas' name alone for the first year, because Khimjee had wished it to be so as he was in debt. Khimjee denied this, but he was proved to have been in debt. The plaintiff's mehta swore that he showed the accounts for 1937 and 1938 to Khimjee, but, as he did not enter the service till 1939, this evidence was not worth anything. It was I think, proved that Khimjee and Jeevandass were joint, or, at any rate, constantly ate together, and had never formally separated. This must be taken together with the statement by Jeevandas, that he drew the Rs. 40 a month in small sums always under the direction of Khimjee, and with it purchased his food and clothing. Still it was not distinctly shown that he paid for anything consumed by Khimjee. Khimjee said they each paid for his own. Then we came to the final incidents at the dissolution in 1940. The plaintiff and his mehta stated, and Kimjee denied that Khimjee assisted at the stock-taking and valuation. It was proposed that the question of accounts should be referred to one Govindjee, the owner of the market and brother-in-law to Khimjee. He has gone away to his country, and his evidence has not been taken. But a submission paper was drawn up by Govindjee on which it is stated, "We two persons give in writing to you as follows:—The shop of us two partners was being conducted joinly and immediately above that it states that it is given, by Runchordas Chatoorbhooj and another whose name was left blank in the document as originally drawn. Subsequently the name of Jeevandas was inserted. The question is whether Jeewandass was the name intended to be inserted at the time and whether it was inserted before Runchordas signed. Khimjee was present and Jeevandas was not. Ramji Lukmidas was also present. The plaintiff swears that the name was not filled in at the time that Govindjee promised to get Khimjee's signature, and that the plaintiff signed on the faith of that promise. Khimjee on the other hand said the name was filled in then, and that he only took away the document for Jeevandas's signature. As regards the words "we two persons," it must be observed (1) that Lalljee had then left the firm, as is proved by the evidence; so that there only remained Runchordas, Khimjee and Jeevandas; (2) that Khimjee himself in the draft agreement described himself and Jeevandas together as one person in the proposed partnership of three, "Dunji Jeram's sons, Khimjee, Dhunjee and Jevanjee." I think the above is a fair statement of the plaintiff's case. There are important passages in two letters of Lallji's to the plaintiff, but they are not admitted as evidence against Khimjee, and I must not allow them to influence my decision as regards Khimjee. On the side of Khimjee there is his own evidence in which he denies all share in the firm. Then there are the facts, the strong facts, that he took no active part in the business, contributed no capital, wrote no letters, never described himself as a partner, drew out himself no money save the Rs. 100 which was for his brother, never adjusted any accounts, made no entries in the books, and gave no orders. As regards drawings, however, the money drawn by Jeevanji exhausted all the two were entitled to supposing they had a joint share, and if it was applied to the joint living as Jeevanji swore it was, it went as much to Khimjee as to Jewanji, and I have no doubt on the evidence that the brothers often lived together and were joint. The real question is, did Khimjee put forward his younger brother as a sort of dummy intending to claim to be a partner in case of profit, and to leave Jeevanji alone in case of loss. On the whole, considering that Khimjee's own evidence must be taken with some reserve, as he was proved to have given false evidence in a former case, that he was joint with his brother, that he lent his shop for the trade, that he personally conducted the negotiations, both as regards the partnership and as regards the arbitration, that Jeevandas took no part in either of those negotiations, that Ramji, who struck me as a fair witness, either proved the partnership or committed perjury, that Khimji would not distinctly deny Ramjis' statements, that the books to a certain extent corroborate the plaintiff's story, that Jevandass swore he acted under his brother's orders, that Ramji's account of Khimji's behaviour at the time of the submission paper is that Goovindji pressed Khimji to sign and treated him as the responsible person, that Khimji took no steps to procure the evidence of Govindji, who is his brother-in-law. On all these facts I come to a conclusion Khimji is a partner. The rest of the case presents no difficulty. Jeevandas is proved a partner by his conduct, his admission in Exb. V. and all this evidence save his own. Laljee admits he was a partner for two years, but his letter and the rest of the evidence show he was a partner down to a very short time after his return from Delhi. I will fix this date of his liability at end of the month of Chaiter 1940 as he returned in the early part of that month. There must be an account taken of the partnership, as I do not believe there was any real adjustment. The defendants must pay the costs of suits. Costs of enquiry before Commissioner reserved.

GRAFFENBERG PILLS.

Sold by COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.

Price—As. 10.

These PILLS act with great mildness, and may be taken at any time with benefit.

They cure all forms of Malarial Diseases and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache, Biliousness and Bowel Complaints.

CALENDAR—NOVEMBER & DECEMBER, 1886.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter	Dec. 3rd,	7h.	16·3m. p.m.
Full Moon	" 11th,	2h.	21·5m. p.m.
Last Quarter	" 18th,	11h.	30·4m. a.m.
New Moon	" 25th,	2h.	46·0m. a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rise. H. M.	Sun Set. H. M.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
Sat. 27	Volunteer Parade, Town Hall, 4-45 p.m. Entertainment, Framjee C. Institute, 8-30 p.m.	6 16	5 19	0 7m / 11 57a	6 9m / 5 58a
Sun. 28	1st Sunday in Advent.	6 17	5 19	0 47m / 0 38a	6 52m / 6 36a
Mon. 29	Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. Fancy Bazar, Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, 4 to 7 p.m.	6 17	5 19	1 26m / 1 18a	7 34m / 7 12a
Tu. 30	St. Andrew's Day. Deccan Ice Co., Meeting, 3-30 p.m. St. Andrew's Dinner, Town Hall, 8 p.m. English mail expected per s.s. Assam.*	6 18	5 20	2 4m / 1 59a	8 17m / 7 48a
Dec. Wed. 1	Town Council, 3 p.m. New East India Press Co., Meeting, 3 p.m.	6 19	5 20	2 43m / 2 42a	9 3m / 8 25a
Thr. 2	Departure of Lord Reay for Kattiawar, 8-5 p.m. Evening Party "Sans Souce," 9-30 p.m.	6 19	5 20	3 23m / 3 30a	10 5m / 9 5a
Fri. 3	Departure of Mr. Justice Scott, per Mail steamer. Departure of English mail per s.s. Verona	6 20	5 20	4 5m / 4 30a	11 8m / 9 58a

* Left Aden at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, 24th inst.

DIVINE SERVICES.

1ST SUNDAY IN ADVENT, NOVEMBER 28.

SAINT THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion, Choral. Hymns 48, 323 and 197.
10-30 a.m.—Matins and Sermon by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis.
4-45 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Special Sermon for Missions by the Rev. E. S. Hall. Hymns 217, 51 and 289.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Garrett in F.
Daily.—Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.
Thursday.—Usual Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins and Litany.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND,
CARNAC-ROAD, ESPLANADE, NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
Pastor.—Rev. John Forgan, Marine Lines.
11 a.m. and 6 p.m—Sunday Services.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 18, 197 and 205.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 52, 217 and 20.
The offertory in the Evening will be for Missions.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 51 & 57.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 64, 60 & 58.
Wednesday, December 1.
6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Choral Celebration and Sermon.
10 a.m.—Matins.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Alms for the Society of the Propagation of the Gospel.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service. Hymns 363, 360 and 362.

M. E. CHURCH, GRANT ROAD.

Rev. C. M. Thoburn will preach in the Grant Road M. E. Church, at 11a.m., Theme.—Our Mission in India. Rev. J. S. Stone will preach at 6 p.m. Seats are free.

WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSION HALL,
PAREL-ROAD, (NEAR THE RAILWAY BRIDGE, BYCULLA).
9 a.m.—Class Meeting.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
The public are invited.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Service, Litany and Sermon. Hymns 51, 46 and 48.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon. Hymns 205, 49 and 288.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—Mechanics' Institution, B. B. & C. I. Ry., Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Hymns 129, 170 Part I.; and 202.
Anthem.—"Thine O' Lord is the Greatness," page 142 of Old Book.

ST. NICHOLAS'S (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.

7 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s.s. Clan Murray, in the Prince's Dock, on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, firemen, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

HARBOUR.

SERVICE will be held in the Harbour on board the ship Golden Horn, at 11 o'clock in the morning. Captains, officers, seamen and others are cordially invited to attend. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. For friends, purposing to attend the Service a launch will leave Arthur Bunder at 10-25 and Apollo Bunder at 10-30 a.m., precisely. All are cordially invited.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

* Mrs Watkins
* Miss Adamson
* Mr H J Parsons
* Major and Mrs Brown, R E, Delhi
Madam de Franchiterre, France
Miss Oliver, France
Mr T Walker
* Mr Wrigley
* Mr and Mrs H Agar, London
* Mrs R S Thomson, Italia
* Col and Mrs C Bayley, England
* Mrs F H Barrow, England
* Mr and Mrs W C Macpherson, England
* Mr A Lushington, 3rd D G. Deolalee
* Col Saunders, Multan
* Dr Furquharson
Lieut-Col Bruce, Edwardabad
* Surgeon Swabey, M D, Lucknow
* Mr H C R Harley, Cudapah
* Mr J C Johnston. Cudapah
* Mr D R Homan
* Col H M Wemyss
Major and Mrs Tandy
* Mr and Mrs W Pigott, England
Mr and Mrs C H T Crosthwaite, Chief Commissioner, C P
Mr F H Cook, England
Mr R F Saunders, England
* Mr J Brodie, England
* The Misses Brodie, England
Miss Crosthwaite, England
* Mr and Mrs Paul Bird, England
* Lieut and Mrs W J Bird, England
* Mr F Beaty, Hyderabad
Mr D Greenalgh
* Mr and Mrs Peacock, England
* Mr G I Jameson, London
* Mrs Raper, Deolalee
* Capt Radcliffe, 4th Sikhs, Jhelum
* Major Tyndall
* Lieut R E Crowther, Umballa
* Miss Scott
* Col and Mrs Van Strawbenzee, Umballa
* Mr John Cartor
* Mr Ellis D Gosling
Lieut J N Newell
* Mr F Chapmann
Mr C S Moore, Lucknow
Col and Mrs Reid Martin
Mr R Bateman Smyth, Secunderabad
Mr and Mrs Durrant, A V D
* Mrs Harley, England
* The Misses Harley, England
Mr and Mrs Scannell, Dharwar
* Miss Dancer, Dharwar
* Mr A W Forbes, Poona
Miss Shaw, Surat
Mr W R Partridge, Benares
Mr Fred Wright, Amrawati
Rev Shepherd, Udeipore.
Rev MacInnes, Udeipore
Mr E Zollinger, Suisse
Mr R Rodler, Vienna
Mr J Oalceshott, London
Mr J E Down, London
Mrs Going, Kamptee
Mr and Mrs H Derry, Madras
* Mr and Mrs Rollo, Ajmere
Mr F Place, Bombay
Col S Penny, R A, Bombay
Mr S S Solomon, Bombay
Mr A Schwer, Bombay
Mr John Bristed, Bombay
Major Harthorne, England
* Mr Walter
* Surg-Major and Mrs Murray
Mr Thos Wilson, Bombay
Mr P Ryan, "
Mr Thos Duncan, "
Mr H Madden, "
Mr E M Walton, "
Mr Bland, Solicitor, "
Mr Lovell, "
Mr Mark Wadia, "
Mr J Beavan, "
Mr Jervis, "
Baron G de Gungburg, "

Residents left during the week marked (*) thus.

MADRAS.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL MORTUARY REGISTER.—From the 13th to the 19th instant 2 Europeans, 3 East Indians, 7 Native Christians, 221 Hindus, and 24 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 257 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the 10 previous years was 292. The deaths are thus classified, viz., 1 from measles, 60 from feverj 27 from dysentery, 12 from diarrhœa, and 157 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 33·5 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 33·5 per 1,000 per annum.

ON THE USE OF TAR.

HITHERTO Tar has been administered in various forms, but drawbacks have existed, the principal being a repugnant flavour, and the great difficulty in accurately proportioning doses. Mr. E. GUYOT, a chemist, has rendered signal service by producing a concentrated solution of tar called "GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION," which renders the use of this justly valued medicament extremely simple. GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION is undubitably the best remedy for cold, bronchitis, and consumption. When using it internally for colds, throat affections, and diseases of the skin and bladder, put a table-spoonful to a tumbler of water as a dose. Applied externally, GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION is used, as a wash, in cases of skin and scalp diseases, Prickly-Heat, and for Eczema. *Note:*—Habitual use of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a beverage is invaluable to consumptive persons, and to all who are weak and exhausted by fever, heat, and disease. In warm countries it is an excellent fortifying drink, especially recommended for its preservative power in cases of fever. Agents in Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Treacher & Co., Thomson & Taylor, Cooper, Madon & Co.

THE OPERATIONS IN UPPER BURMA.

THE DEFEAT OF THE KEMMENDINE PRINCE.

THE Nyingyan correspondent of the *Pioneer* telegraphs the following account of the defeat of the Kemmendine Prince by General Lockhart on the 12th inst.:—At Sinyadone, 4 miles west of Nyingyan, No. 2 column, under Colonel Elton, 16th Madras Infantry, was ordered to go to the right and work round from the north-east. The General's column, No. 1 at 6 a.m. on the 13th, completely surprised the Prince's camp. The Prince escaped, although he is believed to be wounded. His wife was, unfortunately, killed by a volley as she was running away, but the Prince's robe, dah, gong and ivory horn were found under his pillow. Colonel Elton's column, owing to the tremendous natural difficulties of the country, arrived at the village by the same road the rebels had fled too late to intercept them. Pools of blood on the road showed that large numbers of wounded men had been carried off. Three elephants, 18 ponies, 16 flint-lock muskets, seven cap guns, four sniders, two double-barrelled rifles, 23 dahs and two sword bayonets were taken. One elephant was so severely wounded that it was shot on the spot. On the way back the column was fired at, and one elephant escaped; the other, becoming unmanageable, was shot. All the Kemmendine Prince's papers were taken, including a list of his followers and their villages. Lieutenant Eckersley, Somersetshire Light Infantry, was killed by the Burman sentry as he charged into the village at the head of his men; he had received three mortal wounds. He was buried to-day here, all the officers attending the funeral.

THE MURDER OF MR. GLEESON.

Further particulars have been received of Mr. Gleeson's death. He was proceeding to a village twenty miles up the river, intending to stay there a week, and was accompanied by 20 police, 20 sepoys from Shoogyee, and his own men. Four days afterwards a Burman policeman arrived from Mingin and said that Mr. Gleeson had been killed, but could give no particulaas. Major Rennick, a doctor and 30 sepoys started immediately, and after a long detour, without food or rest, reached Mingin, four miles up the creek. By the time the mouth of the creek was reached it was quite dark, so a halt was made for the night. Here Mr. Gleeson's servant corroborated the sad news of that gentleman's death, and said that his master's corpse and a wounded havildar were being brought down on a plantain raft by himself and a sepoy, but, the raft being caught in a whirlpool, the corpse was lost. He also said that the remainder of the detachment were fighting their way along the river bank.

Major Rennick then sent out a party with torches, who succeeded in finding the detatchment. The Sergeant in charge reported that all was quiet in the village till the afternoon of Wednesday the 27th October, when several bodies of armed men arrived Mr. Gleeson questioned them, and they replied that they had come to till their fields and help him against the dacoits if necessary. Mr. Gleeson believed them and took no extra precautions. The Sergeant continued:—"Mr. Gleeson told me he had his police outside the village as sentries, and that if any Burman came to the sentries, and said "palaik," he was to be allowed to pass. At midnight, as we were falling to sleep, a sentry challenged a party of five Burmans who gave the word 'palaik,' and the sentry let them pass. They then rushed on him and cut him down. He shot one of the Burmans, before he could reload he was killed by a blow from behind. The Burmans had apparently crept up all around, for they they now made a general rush for Mr. Gleeson, who was standing by his bed with a lamp in his hand trying to ascertain the cause of the row. No one slept in the kyoung but Mr. Gleeson and his servant, and a Burman servant related how the lamp was knocked out of his master's hand and he received a severe blow on the right temple with a dah. Mr. Gleeson then jumped off the kyoung to the ground, was surrounded and literally cut to pieces. He died at once."

The Sergeant in the course of his narrative says:—"At first the sepoys were afraid to fire into the rabble in case they shot Mr. Gleeson or his men; but when they saw Mr. Gleeson jump down, they sent in a volley and a general *melee* ensued, the rebels being driven out. The firing continued all night and all the next day, we having one man killed and five wounded. I thought it best to fire the village and retreat, and some men constructed a small raft while others kept the rebels in check. On this raft I started off a wounded man, Mr. Gleeson's servant, that gentleman's corpse and all his things which had not been stolen, fired the village and retreated fighting. The rebels were hundreds in number, and lost fourteen dead. I think Mr. Gleeson's death is due to the treachery of some of his police, who disappeared, as well as to the treachery of the interpreter. We proceeded to Oo next morning, and the rebel outpost there fired on us and then retired. Our men fired only seven shots, and burnt what remained of Oo and the two villages adjoining. We also caught two phoonyees and one villager. Pools of blood were come across a mile from Oo, showing that many of the rebels had been wounded. Twenty sepoys were left at Choungwah to repel an expected attack."

THE VOYAGE OF THE KAISAR-I-HIND.

A PASSENGER sends the following account of the voyage of the Kaisar-i-Hind to the *Poineer*:—The Kaisar-i-Hind left the Royal Albert Docks at noon on Thursday, 28th October, and proceeded direct to sea. Gibraltar was reached on the 2nd November at 10 a.m., but not altogether without mishap, a collision having occurred at about a quarter-past 4 that morning with the British barque Stillwater, of St. John's, N. B. some 17 miles west of Tarifa, which, but for the coolness and promptness of the officer on the watch, might have been attended with serious consequences. The damage to the Kaisar was slight, but the barque was not so fortunate. Her foreyard, lower foretopsail yard and main and maintop gallant yards were carried away and her sails much damaged, so that she was thankful to accept the steamer's offer to tow her to Gibraltar, where she remained for repairs. The Kaisar was detained at Gibraltar for some thirty hours, enabling the passengers to view that cheerful place at their leisure, so that Malta was not reached until Sunday morning, the 7th November, at 6-30 a.m. The steamer remained until 4-15 and the passengers had again the advantage of a run ashore, of which they were not slow to avail themselves.

After an uneventful voyage, Port Said was reached on Wednesday, the 10th November, at 7-45 p.m., and the pleasant process of coaling was gone through. On Thursday, at 1 o'clock, the Nizam arrived from Brindisi with the overland mails and passengers (among whom were the Duchess of Manchester, Lady Alice Montagu, Sir John Willoughby and the Bishop of Equatoria Africa), having had what might be called an extremely unpleasant passage notwithstanding the kind attentions of everyone on board, and great was the disgust of those who elected that route to avoid the *mal du mer* of the Bay, to discover that those on the Kaisar had experienced no discomfort whatever. The steamer entered the Canal at 3-45 and arrived at Suez on Friday, the 12th November, at 4-45 proceeding to sea at 7 p.m., Aden was made on Tuesday, the 16th, at 10-10 p.m., and the steamer proceeded on her way to Bombay at 2-35 a.m., on Wednesday.

Hitherto the voyage had been rather uneventful, but after leaving Aden it was resolved to get up the usual sports; and a committee having been appointed, the fun began in earnest. There were cockfights, egg and spoon races, three-legged races, tumbler-of-water races, tugs-of-war, small coin races, flat races, menagerie races, flour stakes, marking the pig's eye, obstacle races, bull tournaments, word competitions, and the like. The egg and spoon race was one by Miss Southey, the tumbler-of-water race by Lady Alice Montagu, the small-coin and flat races by Miss Bunten, marking the pig's eye by Mrs. Macbeth, word competition by Miss Brodie, and the bull tournament by Miss Callendar. In the tug-of-war for gentlemen, Nizam against Kaisar passengers, the Nizam won easily. But the tug-of-war for ladies, married against single, was very closely contested, resulting in the single winning 2 out of 3.

The amusements terminated in a fancy dress ball on Friday, the 19th. Dancing commenced promptly at 8-30, and was sustained with spirit until 12 o'clock. The costumes generally were much admired, and in some instances displayed considerable ingenuity. The following are some of the characters:—

Duchess of Manchester, Minerva; Lady Rosebery, Night; Lady Annesley, Liberty; Lady Alice Montagu, Charity Girl; Mrs. Howland, Fisherwoman; Mrs. Bunten, Spanish Gipsy; Mrs. Greenway, Nun; Mrs. Macbeth, Shepherdess; Mrs. Norman, Union Jack; Mrs. Macfarlane, Spanish Duenna; Mrs. Wilkins, Puritan; Miss Erskine, Christian Martyr; Miss Lawrence, Fruit Girl; Miss Faddy, Violet; Miss Brodie, Hospital Nurse; Miss T. Brodie, Gipsy; Miss Bunten, Flora Macdonald; Miss Southey, "Lal of the Captain's room; Miss Macfarlane, Galatea; Miss Macfarlane, A pack of Cards; Miss Crosthwaite, Dairy Maid.

Duke of Manchester, B. Bushman; Lord Rosebery, "The Harbour Lights;" Lord Annesley, Pirate Chief; Duke of Torlonia, Hussar; Dr. Lawson, Hindu Butler; Mr. Willis, Bushranger; Mr. Hurrell, Mary Jane; Dr. Macrae, Highland Chieftain; Mr. Du Buisson, An Arab; Mr. Jameson, a Lascar; Mr. Grimwood, Neapolitan Fisherman; Mr. Wallace, French Cook; Mr. Callendar, Lawn Tennis Player; Mr. Shelmerdyne, Cricketer; Mr. D'Albedyhill, Singalese; Mr. Whymper, Friar; Mr. Wheeler. Eton Boy; Mr. Maynard, Boating Costume; Mr. Wilkins, Egyptian Gentleman; Mr. Norman, Monk; Mr. Peacock, Quartermaster; Mr. Macbeth, Sack of Flour.

It only remains to say that Captain Stead and the officers of the ship were most kind and attentive to the passengers; and when we add that the Directors of the Company had thoughtfully entrusted the commissariat to Mr. P. Leversage, the Inspecting Purser of the fleet, those who have had the privilege of travelling with that gentleman will know at once that the table was beyond praise, while any history of the voyage would be worthless that did not contain the name of Dr. Lawson, the surgeon of the ship; not to mention his professional skill without his aid at the piano we should have missed many a pleasant evening which his manly baritone most thoroughly enlivened.

The general feeling of satisfaction culminated on Sunday evening, when at the close of the dinner the Duke of Manchester in that kindly manner which is peculiiarly his own, proposed the health of the Captain and officers of the ship. It would haue done the Directors of the Company good to have heard how the toast was received. Captain Stead seemed thoroughly surprised at the hearty manner in which the passengers responded and in a few manly words acknowledged the gratification it had afforded him.

Thus ended a most enjoyable voyage.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline' sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE LAHORE RACES.

THE meeting opened on Tuesday under very favourable auspices, and bids fair to eclipse anything of its sort here in recent years. There were good fields both as regards number and quality, hosts of visitors, and, last but not least, fair lotteries. The absence of the totalizator on the course deprived the majority of people of a chance of speculating: all were most anxious to back their fancy and indulge in a little moderate gambling, but there were no means to enable them to do so. The omission of to-day should be supplied for the remaining two days.

FIRST RACE.—"The Shalimar Stakes"—Value Rs. 99. Distance 3 furlongs. For all ponies, 13 hands and under; 13 hands to carry 10st. Inch allowance. Winners: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; three times or oftener, 10lbs. extra. Other than C.-B.'s to carry 7lbs. in addition. Maidens allowed, 7lbs.; of the day, 10lbs.

Captain Beresford's b. c-b. p. Potboy, 10st. 13lbs. (Richmond) ... 1
Captain Wrench's c. c-b. m. Nettle, 9st. 8lbs. ... 2
Mr. Angelo's b. c-b. m. Schoolgirl, 9st. 7lbs. (Robinson) ... 3

Also ran:—White Star, 10st.; Nawab, 9st. 4lbs.; Black Prince, 9st. 11lbs.; Bijli, 8st. 3lbs; Peter, 9st. 4lbs.; Wahoo, 9st. 1lb.; and The Dodger, 9st. 4lbs.

The favourite, Potboy, displayed much temper at the start, delaying matters considerably; but eventually the lot were let go level, Potboy winning a great race by a neck on the post: a close third. Time—41 secs.

SECOND RACE.—"The Anarkali Stakes."—Value Rs. 250. For all C.-B. ponies 13-3, and others 13-2—these heights to carry 10st. 7lbs. Winners: once, 4lbs.; twice 7lbs.; three times or oftener, 10lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7lbs.; of the day, 10lbs. Distance ½ mile.

Mr. Kuddam Hossein's c. c-b. m. Bonnie Doo, 9st. (Richards) ... 1
Captain Dalbiac's b. a. p. Ancona, 9st. 13lbs. (Richmond) ... 2
Mr. Hill's c. a. p. Pioneer, 10st. 11lbs. (Robinson ... 3

Also ran:—Longshanks, 8st. 1lb.; Good Luck, 8st. 19lbs.; Patience, 9st. 7lbs.; Lambkin, 9st. 13lbs.; Behram, 11st. 4lbs.; Baronet, 11st. 3lbs.

Bonnie Doo was in capital fettle and had little difficulty in squandering a very superior field, and though the favourite Ancona ran her close, she held him safe all through, winning a good race by a length. Time—54½ secs.

THIRD RACE.—"A Flat Race. For all Arabs and Contry-breds. Distance 5 furlongs.

Captain Dewar's c. c-b. m Lucy, 9st. 11lbs. (Tingey), 1
Mr. Pollard's g. a. g. Gold Mohur, 9st. 1lb. (Robinson) 2
——Mobarikdin, 9st. 11lbs. (Richmond) ... 3

Also ran:—Asaf, 10st. 3lbs.; and Femi Pasha, 8st. 8lbs.

In a capital start Lucy went prominently into the front place, galloped in front of her field all the way, and won comfortably by two lengths. Time—1min. 13½ secs.

FOURTH RACE.—"The Northumberland Plate.—Value Rs. 300, added to a Starting Sweep of Rs. 16. A steeplechase for all maiden C.-B. ponies 13-2 and under. 13-2 to carry 10st. 7lbs. Inch allowance. Winners: once 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; three times or oftener 10lbs. Extra Maidens of the day allowed 4lbs. Distance about 1½ mile.

Colonel Lushingtn's c-b. m. Nellie, 9st. 8lbs (Richards) 1
Captain Wrench's b. c-b. p. Haphazard, 10st. 3lbs.... 2
Mr. Viall's c. c-b. m. Lorna, 10st 3lbs. (Mr. Riddell)... 3

Also ran:—Gorgonzola 9st. 11lbs. (fell); Vanity, 10st. 3lbs. (fell); and Marion, 10st. (fell).

Gorgonzola, jumping off with the lead, was a clear three lengths ahead of everything till picking at the wall, near the ½ mile post, rid himself of his rider and got away. Nellie from here assumed the front position with Marion close up. At the jump on the far side of the course Mr. Riddell ranged up alongside the leader, but fell on landing, thus leaving Nellie mistress of the situation. Nellie was fencin splendidly, and won easily by several lengths.

FOURTH RACE.—"The Lahore Stakes." Value Rs. 500, with a Starting Sweep of Rs. 20. For all maiden C.-B. ponies, 13-2 and under; 13-2 to carry 10st. 7lbs.; Inch allowance, Winners: once, 4 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; three times or oftener, 10 lbs. extra. Any pony that has won a race, value Rs. 500 or more, to carry 1st. in addition to all other penalties. Maidens of the day allowed 7lbs. Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Kuddam Hossein's c. c-b. m. Bonnie Doo, 11st. 2lbs. (Owner) ... 1
Colonel Lushington's c. c. b. m. Lollipop, 10st. 3lbs. (Richards) ... 2
Major Richardson's b. l. c-b. m. Bee, 10st. 8lbs (Tingey) ... 3

Also ran:—Sissu, 9st. 5lbs.; and Black Prince, 9st 8lbs.

There was an excellent start, and Bonnie Doo soon after got prominently into the front place, with Lollipop close up. Turning the home corner the order was Bonnie Doo and Lollipop in the front rank, and the rest bunched up together a couple of lengths off. No further change occurred, and in the railings a great race ensued, ending in a dead heat between Bonnie Doo and Lollipop. The owners not caring to divide the stakes, the tie was run off, resulting in a comfortable victroy for Bonnie Doo by some lengths.

FIFTH RACE.—"The Rai Bunsi Lal Stakes."—Value about Rs. 250. For all 13-2 ponies, maidens of the day. C-B.'s 13-2 to carry 10st. 7lbs.; others 7lbs. extra. Inch allowance. Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Beddy's g. a. p. Ploughboy, 11st. 3lbs. (Fordham) ... 1
Captain Gordon's ch. a. p. Laceman. 11st. (Major Richardson) ... 2
Mr. O'Farrell's ch. a. p. Desert Born, 11st. (Mr. Bruce) ... 3

Also ran:—Exile (late Chamba), 10st. 7lbs.; and Columbine, 8st. 11lbs.

Laceman was a hot favourite; but as the race was run in the dark nothing could be seen of it except the finish. When Ploughboy, entered the railing, he was lengths in front of everything and won an easy race. Ploughboy, being unclaimedin the lottery by his owner, fell to a young officer in a Cavalry regiment for the modest sum of Rs.20, who thus makes a great haul.

The lottery arrangements were very good; the course and jumps in capital order; and great expectations are prevalent in regard to the second and succeeding days' racing.

"ALNASCHAR."

"The rate of Exchange in Bombay on Saturday, November 28th, was 1s. 6*d*., and the market was firm."

So runs the telegram. Prepare
The fatted calf—the firstling slay!
Wife of my Soul! Our meagre fare
Shall be a Persian feast to-day.
The Widow's vintage must be poured
This night above our humble board.

Bring forth the Bank-book—let us con
The total of our savings small.
Draw draughts the London branch upon;
To-morrow we remit it all.
There is a tide—but no one knows
How soon it ebbs—how far it flows.

Methinks, there is a suaver touch,
A blander influence o'er the Earth;
The pauper East from Prome to Cutch
Is radiant with returning mirth.
The very sky that hems us in,
Beams with a fine financial grin.

The fervid Sun seems almost kind,
My evening mutton almost tender;
Yea, at this moment, I could find
Heart to believe my spouse is—slender.
Long vistas of enormous wealth
Confront me as I drink her health.

Now Thomas Timpkins—he, my son,
A lad of rare and curious parts—
Shall blossom as the seasons run
Into a Bachelor of Arts.
Oxford in after years shall claim
A share of his illustrious name.

Amelia—Ye...a ladies' school
At Brighton. Then, a year or twain
At Paris under Convent rule—
Then to her parents' arms again
And last—Oh joy for us and her!—
Wife of a full Commissioner.

And—let me see—my leave next year
Is due. I really think we might—
Eh, Mrs. Timpkins?—save a clear-
Three thou. . . . . .
The Cliquot's finished quite.
Alas! To think so poor am I—
A penny sets me leaping high!

"R. K." in the *Civil and Military Gazette.*

INDIAN SPORTING NOTES.

THE objection lodged by the Firefly party in the Novelty Stakes against Shamshad has been disallowed by the Calcutta Turf Club.

Murder will out. Mr. Gregson once owned a country-bred pony called Johnny, who won races at Ranchi and was bought by a certain sporting man, taken down to Rangoon and performed very successfully as Tommy Dodd, a Burman pony. Unfortunately for the enterprising owner, a Calcutta sportsman turned up who knew Johnny and spotted him at once, and very corroborative evidence was given as to the pony's identity by Mr. Fiddes Rowe, Mr. Gregson's stable partner, at the recent Rangoon meeting. The case has been handed up to the Calcutta Turf Club.

Mr. Kelly Maitland's luck seems to have been all exhausted during his ownership of Kingcraft After winning the Hawkesbury Handicap, Meteor went wrong in some unimportant race, and now his filly Cora Lee is dead from injuries received in the train.

As an instance of the laxity of the Indian turf, we may point to the fact that until Hyderabad jockeys had nowhere been asked to produce licenses, and there six of them were without the necessary document. Betting by jockeys, too, was sternly vetoed, and we congratulate the Hyderabad management on being the first to insist that turf law shall not be a dead letter. Only those in the know, know the fearful extent to which races are sold by jockeys. We once saw five horses start in a sensation handicap, four of them backed by a gentleman who had only left out the fifth because he couldn't possibly win at the weights. A jockey bought this latter in the lottery, divided it between his four pals, who all pulled and the outsider won. The gentleman was broke, but the jockey who instigated the swindle is in affluent circumstances and still riding. Such is life.

THE departure of the sporting, 14th Hussars has been not without its effect on the meeting, and though a very sporting regiment, the 7th Hussars, takes their place, they have not yet arrived. Several other staunch supporters of racing in the Nizam's capital are absent in Burma with their regiments, while to crown these adverse circumstances several important stables in that part of India have been broken up, are much reduced in numbers—*Planters' Gazette.*

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.*

FOR LONDON *via* MARSEILLES.
2131 Peshawur (s), Moule.—P. and O.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
2218 Victoria (s), Russell.

FOR ANTWERP.
1287 Inchmaree (s), Major.

FOR DUNKIRK.
1373 Clan Murray (s), Worfolk.

FOR GENOA, &c.
2583 Manilla (s), Crucioni.
2240 Worsley Hall, (s), Verrill.

FOR MARSEILLES.
1912 Clan Sinclair (s), Darley.
1453 Inchulva (s), Hough.

FOR CHINA.
2022 Deccan (s)—P. and O.
1515 Kashgar (s), Gadd—P. and O.

FOR CALCUTTA.
1441 Akbar (s), Collins—(Coaster).
1021 Fannie Skolfield, Turner.

FOR RANGOON.
151 Ehrenfels (s), Fischer.
1027 Golden Horn, Shimomin.

FOR BUSREH.
1112 Adowa (s), Allan.

UNFIXED.

STEAMERS.
1629 Accomac (s) Windsor.
2132 Amana (s), Thwaite.
1051 Arago (s), Sutherland.
2066 Atrato (s), Gordon.
1178 County of York (s), Wylie.
1186 Crown of Aragon (s), Ferguson.
1375 Empire (s), Davis.
1299 Hypatia (s), Petterson.
1100 Prince Llewellyn (s), Emerson.
2120 Regius (s), Kayll.
1407 Roxburgh (s), Dunlop.
1574 Stella (s), Partridge.
878 Taif (s), Shumaker—(Coaster).
2022 Waverley (s), Calvert.
1356 Wingates (s), Thompson.
1549 Zambesi (s), Cole—P. and O. (Repairing).

SHIPS.
395 Brisbane, Ham.
1430 British Princess, Peterson.
1495 Marabout, Madlssey.
1030 Sierra Pedrosa.
1519 Theophane, Nelson.
553 Trossacks, Batchelor.

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.
— Ceylon (s), Wilding.
— H. M. S. Briton, Lloyd.
— I. M. Czarwitch, Finny.
— Jumna (s)—(Troop Ship).

* Coasting Steamers and Country Ships not included.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

SHIPS FROM HOME PORTS.
1739 Cleomene, Mayo—New York, August 1.
1865 County of Haddington, Fordyce—Cardiff, August 13.
1835 Greystoke Castle—Cardiff, August 28.
1611 County of Peebles, Blair—Cardiff, August 30.
2074 Crofton Hall, Homewood—Cardiff, September 1.
699 Huron, Piorien—Cardiff, September 10.
1711 Thirlmere, Brown—Cardiff, September 14.
1668 Penthesclea, Fortay—Cardiff, September 30.
2078 County of Edinburgh, Hood—Cardiff, September 30.
1639 Moel Tryvan, Edwards—Liverpool, Oct. 10.
2000 Loch Torridon, Pattman—Cardiff, October 12.
— Colony—Penarth, Nov. 1.
1498 County of Clare, M'Neill—Cardiff.
1699 Principality, Jones—Cardiff.

FROM OUT PORTS.
2149 Kistna, Glover—Newcastle, N. S. W., Sept. 21.
476 Jafuhar—Mauritius, Oct. 23.
1590 Mary Macmaster—Mauritius.
1267 County of Carnarvon, Roberts—Australia.
1277 Edinburghshire, Page—Australia.

STEAMERS.

SHORTLY DUE.
1394 China—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal Nov. 8—Via Karachi.
1314 Henzada—London—Left Suez Canal Nov. 9—Via Karachi.
1637 Regal—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal Nov. 11.
1781 Pandora—Trieste—Left Suez Canal Nov. 12.
1487 Inchborva—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal Nov. 12.
2417 Merton Hall—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal Nov. 13.
1313 Lady Armstrong—Shields—Left Suez Canal Nov. 16.
1921 Aspatria—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal Nov. 16.
1474 Bormida—China—Left Suez Canal Nov. 18.
1597 Assam—London—Left Suez Canal No. 19—P. & O.
2319 Nubia—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal Nov. 20.
2148 Loodiana—London—Left Suez Canal Nov 22—Via Karachi.
1491 Khali—Shields—Left Suez Canal Nov. 22.
1833 Orion—Colombo—Left Suez Canal Nov. 23—To Triete. Dec. 3.
1865 Verona—Colombo—Left Suez Canal Nov. 23—P. & O.
1022 Klyde—Moulmein.
1351 Clan Lamont—Mauritius.
1537 Castledale—Mauritius.
1803 Maulkins Tower—Moulmein.

EXPECTED.
— Dalhousie, T. S.—Clyde, Oct. 30.
1728 Inchgarvie—Shields, Oct. 30.
1680 Darwin—Midsbro', Oct. 31.
1239 Dago—Antwerp, Nov. 3.
1930 Clan Mackenzie—Liverpool, Nov. 10.
1697 Malwa—London, Nov. 11—P. & O.
2318 Persia—Liverpool, Nov. 13.
1336 Huzara—London, Nov. 17—Via Karachi.
1700 Bokhara—London, Nov. 18—P. & O.
1716 Clan Macdonald—Liverpool, Nov. 23.
1988 Nepul—London, Nov. 25—P. & O.
2207 Roumania—Liverpool Nov. 24.
1775 Medusa—China—A. H. L. to Trieste, Dec. 16.
2008 St. Fillans—Cardiff.
2315 Arabia—Liverpool.
2333 Aston Hall—Liverpool.
1759 Kirby Hall—Liverpool.
1738 Rydall Hall—Liverpool.
1927 Clan Macgregor—Liverpool.
2132 Singapore—Genoa.
2085 Elektra—China—To Trieste, Jan. 16.
1884 Cathay—China—P. & O.
1415 Beresford—Cardiff.
1639 Mount Olivet—Mauritius.
1496 Inchrona—Cardiff.
2589 Akaba—Cardiff.
1843 Hajeen—Mauritius.
1002 Carbis Bay—New York—Via Jeddah.
1151 Kerbela—London—Via Karachi.
2281 Knight Errant—Cardiff.
2044 Niagara—Liverpool—Via Karachi.
1199 Knight of St. Patrick—Cardiff.
2162 Ganges—London—P. & O.
2131 Thames—London—P. & O.
2509 Cachemire—New York.
1356 Harald Haarfager—Cardiff.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

Maximum Rates.

DAILY PRICES.—BEEF—	Rs.	a.	p.
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb.	0	3	3
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	3	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	1	6
Beefsteak (under part), per lb.	0	5	0
Do. (round), per lb.	0	1	6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0	1	6
Shins, large, each	0	5	0
Do. small, each	0	4	0
Tongues, fresh, each	0	4	0
Do. salt, each	0	7	6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0	5	0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0	4	0
Liver, each	0	4	0
Heart, each	0	1	3
Kidneys, each	0	1	0
Marrow Bones, each	0	1	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb.	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0	1	9
Oxtail, each	0	2	6
Sirloin, per lb.	0	3	3
Fore Ribs, each	0	3	0
Beef salt, English, per lb.	0	6	0

MUTTON—	1ST SORT.	2ND SORT.
Saddle, per lb. Rs.	0 4 0	0 2 9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 3 6	0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 3 0	0 2 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 2 6	0 2 0
Breast, large, each	0 2 9	0 2 3
Do. small, each	0 2 6	0 2 0
Head, each	0 3 0	...
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	0 1 0
Suet, per lb.	0 3 0	0 3 0

	Rs.	a.	p.
KID (SMALL)—			
Hind Quarter, 1st sort, per piece	1	2	0
Fore do do. per piece	0	14	0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart, per piece	0	6	0
LAMB (LARGE)—			
Hind Quarter, 1st sort, per piece	1	12	0
Fore do. do. per piece	1	4	0
Hind Quarter, 2nd sort	1	0	0
Fore Do Do	0	12	0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart, per piece	0	7	0
PORK (FRESH AND SALT)—			
Pigs, (Roaster), each	3	8	0
Do. Head, per lb.	0	2	0
Sausages, per lb	0	4	6
Bacon, per lb	0	4	6
Pigs' feet, salt or fresh, per set	0	8	0
Do. Lard, per lb.	0	6	0
Pork, salt, English, per lb	0	12	0
Do. fresh, per lb.	0	4	0
Do. salt, country, per lb.	0	4	6
Boiled Lard, per lb.	0	12	0
POULTRY—			
Geese, each	4	0	0
Turkey Cocks (very large), each	6	0	0
Do. Hens, each	3	0	0
Ducks, large, each	0	12	0
Do. middling, each	0	10	0
Fowls, Surat, large, each	2	0	0
Do. do. middling, each	1	8	0
Do. Bombay, large, each	0	12	0
Do. do. middling, each	0	10	0
Chickens, large, each	0	6	0
Do. small, each	0	3	0
Eggs, each	0	0	5
Guinea Fowls, each	1	8	0
Partridges per each	0	4	0
Pigeons, per pair	0	14	0
Do. young, per pair	0	10	0
Rabbits, each	1	8	0
Doves, per pair	0	7	0
Snipe, per pair	0	8	0
MILK AND BUTTER—			
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	0
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	0
Do. Butter, per cup, 2 ozs.	0	1	6
Jagree, per maund	2	8	0
Butter, English, per tin	1	0	0
Cheese do. per tin	0	12	0
BREAD—			
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	6
Do. brown, each	0	2	0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Rolong, 1st, per seer	0	1	3
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Biscuits, Poona, per lb.	0	5	0
Do. Bombay, per lb.	0	2	6
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb.	0	4	0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per lb.	0	0	7
Bajri Do. per lb.	0	0	6
OIL—			
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund	4	8	0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	4	4	0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund	4	0	0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	3	8	0
Linseed Oil, country, per maund	4	8	0
Castor Oil, per maund	5	4	0

	Rs.	a.	p.
FIREWOOD—			
Coal, Europe, per ton	17	0	0
Charcoal, country, per maund	1	0	0
Babool, per candy	6	8	0
Do. per maund	0	3	9
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	6	0	0
Do. do. per maund	0	3	6
Aine, per candy	6	4	0
Do. per maund	0	3	6
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	4	8	0
Do. do. do. per maund	0	2	6
Kurmell, per candy	4	12	[illegible]
Do. per maund	0	2	9
Khaire, per candy	8	0	0
Do. per maund	0	4	6
GHEE—			
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0	6	0
Do. Ghautee, 1st sort, per seer	0	5	0
Do. Jaffrabad, per seer	0	6	0
SUGAR—			
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0	5	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	4	0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	2	6
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0	1	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	6
Do. do. brown, per seer	0	1	3
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0	1	6
Tea, Hill, per lb.	0	12	0
Do. 1st sort, per lb.	0	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	8	0
Sago, per seer	0	1	3
GRAIN—			
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	4	0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3	12	0
Gram, Jamboosser, per phurra	3	8	0
Do. Ghoghary, per phurra	2	8	0
Do. Ghautee, per phurra	2	14	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	3	12	0
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra	2	12	0
Ooreed, Ghoghary, per phurra	3	8	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	4	12	0
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	3	0	0
Do. Cutch, per phurra	4	0	0
Bajree, Ghautee, per phurra	2	12	0
Do. Bhownuggur, per phurra	3	12	0
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort, per phurra	6	4	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	5	4	0
Do. common, per phurra	4	4	0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, per phurra	5	4	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	4	0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra	1	10	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	1	8	0
Barley (new), per phurra	2	2	0
Do. (old), per phurra	2	0	0
Oats, per phurra	6	0	0
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo, per phurra	2	4	0
Linseed, per phurra	4	8	0
Maize, per phurra	2	8	0
Moong, per phurra	3	8	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5	0	0
Mussoor, per phurra	3	6	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	3	8	0
Nachnee or Raggy, per phurra	2	12	0
Peas, per phurra	3	4	0
Toor, per phurra	3	2	0
Do. Dall, 1st sort, per phurra	5	8	0
Do do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	8	0
Wal Beans, of sorts, per phurra	2	10	0
Wurree or Veragoo, per phurra	3	0	0
Kong, per phurra	2	8	0
DRY FISH—			
Pomfret, white, large, each	0	2	0
Do. do. small, each	0	1	3
Surmaye, large, each	0	14	0
Do. small, each	0	3	0
Palah, large, each	0	2	6
Do. small, each	0	1	3
Dhomee, large, each	0	1	0
Do. small, each	0	0	6
Wagtee, large, per dozen	0	0	9
Do. small, per dozen	0	0	6
Bumlows, per dozen	0	0	6
Dongury fish, each	0	1	3
PICKLES, COUNTRY—			
Mango, per seer	0	1	0
Lime, per seer	0	1	0
Mixed, per seer	0	0	9
Papads, large, per seer	0	1	3
Do. small, per seer	0	1	0
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	9
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	0	8
Do. pounded, per seer	0	1	3
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0	6	0
Do. common, country, per bottle	0	2	0
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0	12	0
VEGETABLES—			
Potatoes, Mahableshwur, large, per md	3	8	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	1	6
Do. do. small, per md	2	0	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	0	9
Do. Poona or Surat, large, per md	1	8	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	0	9
Do. do. small, per maund	0	12	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	0	4
Yams, white, per seer	0	0	6
Do. red, per seer	0	0	6
Onions, per seer	0	0	3
Cabbages, large, each	0	8	0
Do. small, each	0	3	0
Turnips, large per dozen	0	6	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	3	0
Cauliflowers, small per dozen	0	5	0
Carrots, per seer	0	0	6
Cellery, large, each	0	1	0
Lettuces, each	0	0	6
Beet, large, each	0	1	0
Do. small, each	0	0	9
Radishes, white, per dozen	0	2	0
Do. red per dozen	0	1	3
Tomatoes, per seer	0	1	3
Green Peas, per seer	0	1	6
French Beans, per seer	0	2	0
Knol Khol, per dozen	1	2	0
Brinjals, Bombay, per dozen	0	6	0
Pumpkins, large, each	0	10	0
Do. small, each	0	8	0
Cucumbers, per dozen	0	6	0
Artichoke, per seer	0	1	0
Parsley, per small bunch	0	0	6
Water Cresses, per small bunch	0	0	3
Rossells, per seer	0	0	6
Cocoanuts, whole, per 100	5	0	0
Do. shelled, per maund	3	8	0
Betelnut, per maund	6	0	0
Do. leaf, per 100	0	2	0
Sweet Potatoes, per seer	0	0	6
FRUITS—			
Pineapple, large, each	0	12	0
Do. small, each	0	4	0
Custard apples, each	0	1	0
Pomeloes, large, each	1	12	0
Do. small, each	0	8	0
Guavas, large, per dozen	0	9	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	2	6
Orange, large, per dozen	1	8	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	10	0
Do. Mangalore	1	0	0
Grapes, white, per seer	0	8	0
Do. black, Nassick, per seer	0	8	0
Melons, water, large, each	1	8	0
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0	3	0
Do. small, red, per dozen	0	4	0
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0	3	0
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0	2	0
Limes, sweet, per dozen	0	12	0
Do. sour, per dozen	0	1	6
Pomegranate, Muscat, per dozen	3	0	0
Do. Bombay, per dozen	0	12	0
Figs, Poona, per dozen	0	7	0
Grapes, Cabul, per box	0	6	0
Apples, Verona, per dozen	1	0	0
Do. Cashmere, per dozen	2	8	0
Flowers, mixed, per bunch	0	2	0
Chekoos, per dozen	1	0	0
Custard apples, per dozen	0	12	0
FRESH FISH—			
Pomfret, white, large, per pair	0	5	0
Do. do. medium	0	3	0
Do. do. small, per pair	0	2	0
Do. black, large, per pair	0	8	0
Do. do. small per pair	0	3	6
Surmaye, large, each	0	10	0
Do. small, each	0	2	6
Bouie, very large, per dozen	6	0	0
Do. large, per dozen	0	12	0
Ghoall, large, each	1	12	0
Do. small, each	1	8	0
Bhing, large, each	0	2	6
Do. small, each	0	1	0
Prawns, large, per dozen	0	2	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	1	0
Shrimps, per score	0	0	3
Bumlows, per score	0	2	0
Oysters, in shell, per dozen	0	2	0
Do. opened, per dozen	0	1	3
Crabs, each	0	0	4
Lobsters, each	0	1	6

Rates for Bread and Flour are as follows:—

		As.	Pies.	
Plain White Loaves, about	15 oz.	1	6	each
Do. Half do.	" 7½ "	0	9	"
White Twist and Rolls	" 14 "	2	0	"
Plain Brown Loaves	" 15 "	1	3	"
Servants' Brown do.	" 14 "	1	0	"

Superfine Flour, per lb. 2 Annas; Bran, per maund 12 Annas at the Mill.

N.B.—Fruit, Fish, and Vegetables are generally sold according to the quantity in the Market and the choice of them. Native Vegetables—always a good supply and of great variety.

The Butchers generally sell Meat as the servants like to take it, either by the piece or by weight. Clubs, Hotel-keepers, Private-Families, Schools, Ship-Masters and Dubashes, can make private arrangements for daily supplies with butchers, and other market dealers by monthly payments, if they choose.

MEASURES.

1 Ser	Is equal to	1 lb. 6 oz.	
1 Payali	do.	5 " 9 "	
1 Phara	do.	98 "	
1 Candy	do.	712 "	

BOMBAY WEIGHT.

1 Ser	Is equal to	11 1/5 oz.
1 Maund	do.	28 lb.
1 Candy	do.	560 "
1 Candy of firewood	do.	784 "

Flour and Rolong are sold in the Bakeries at the price laid down in the Price Current, but by the people in the Markets as follows:—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Flour, per seer, 1st sort		0	1	3
Rolong	"	0	1	3
Flour	2nd sort "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rolong	"	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

This Flour and Rolong is what is generally purchased by servants, and is of good quality.

It must be understood that the Market prices vary according to the time of day; viz., from 4 a.m. till noon the prices of all articles recede.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY, EVENING, Nov. 26.

THE Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday shows an increase in the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities from 42 to 45 per cent. This however has apparently had no effect on the Stock Exchange, Reuter's quotation of 102 for Consols showing a decline of ⅛. The Indian 3½ per cent Sterling Loan comes 3-16 higher at 101⅛, but Rupee Paper influenced of course by the course of Exchange, shows a decline of ½ in 4, and ⅜ in 4½ per cent.

WHEAT in London is reported dull with a decline of 3d. per quarter in No. 2 Club, and from Mincing Lane Coffee is advised as firm with an advance of 1s. per ewt. Cochin Cocoanut Oil is 10s. per ton dearer.

The New York Cotton market was closed yesterday for Thanksgiving Day, so that we are without either market information or the usual figures of receipts and exports. In Liverpool meanwhile the closing tone yesterday was apparently steady but quiet, the sales being 10,000 bales, including 800 Surats. Spots prices are all unchanged, although Americans to arrive are 1-64d. easier.

The market here to-day has been firmer with rather more doing. Bengals are being held for rather higher rates, Good being quoted at Rs. 145, Fully Good at Rs. 150, and Fine at Rs. 162 for December, and at an advance of Re. 1 per candy on these figures there are native buyers for January delivery. Exporters still operate with great caution, but the general tone is unquestionably firmer, owing mainly to the lower level of Exchange.

WHEAT is being made firmer by dealers on the strength of Exchange, but we should not be inclined to call the market more than barely steady, as buyers for export cannot afford to pay current rates.

SEEDS all round are dull at unchanged rates.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were:—

Cotton	2,666	bales.
Wheat	42,673	,,
Linseed	6,491	,,
Rapeseed	2,3 5	,,
Gingelly seed	9,958	,,

FREIGHTS if anything are the turn steadier to-day. The s. s. Nubia is said to have been fixed for Marseilles at 17s. per ton, which shows a slight improvement, and the tendency is towards firmness if supplies of Produce are maintained.

EXCHANGE.—Although Bar Silver was quoted from London 3-16d. per oz. lower, the market opened with some degree of steadiness at 1s. 5 19-32d for demand Bank Bills and 1s. 5 27-32d. for 3 months' Credits. It was soon apparent however that a very different feeling prevailed from the previous day; banks and private firms were alike willing sellers, and during the morning an advance of quite ⅛d. per rupee was established. For ready Bills we quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 23-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 11-16d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 5 25-32d.	,,
Credits ,, ,,	1s. 5 15-16d.	,,
Francs ,, ,,	1·89½ to 1·90	,,

From Calcutta we hear the latest advices are weak at 3-32d. under our level, which in some quarters is interpreted as an unfavourable sign, that market having for some time been a source of firmness. Silver however does not lay down under our present level, which may be taken as an equivalent on the other side.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is slighly steadier at Rs. 97⅞ for Fours and Rs. 101½ to ⅝ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES are fairly steady, especially Spinning and Weaving Companies. Framjee Petits have advanced to Rs. 662½, City to Rs. 900, Khatao Muckonjee to Rs. 840. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co.'s shares are again dearer at Rs. 2,650 for first issue.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
BANKS.					
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	22,000	500	all	23½ ct.	725
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	10 do.	860
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	16,000	100	1	6 do.	155
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	40,000	$125	all	17½ do.	59
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	112xd
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	1,075
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	970xd.
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
[B]ellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	445xd.
[Coo]reel's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	160
[B]ombay Cotton Press	0	125	125	Rs. 14	130
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	645
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	140
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,500
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,700
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	585
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 45	40
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	400
M[illegible] Manfg. Co.	[illegible]	250	250	Rs. 10	210
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	25	..	95
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 55	405
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	490
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	117½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	405xd.
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	550
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1200xd
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	580
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	600
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	--	--	£160
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	--	£100	--	--	£146¾
INSURANCE COMPANIES					
Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	70	875
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	..	1,100
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,308	1,000	000	..	1375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	--	450
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	104
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	635
Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	520
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co. Ld.	600	500	500	..	385
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	890
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	--	150
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	760
New issues	3,000	125	--	Rs. 125	175
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	670
Connaught Mills	810	500	500	Rs. 25	610
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	620
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	900
Dhurumsey S.&W.Co.	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	5
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,070xd.
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	695
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	662½
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	--	165
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	905
Hingunghat Mill Co Ld	700	500	all	37½ p.s.	650
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	500	Rs. 2	860
[Ex]cel Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 25	445
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 70	1,360
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 25	610
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	,,14-5-7	400
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	500	Rs. 45	1,120
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	945
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	840
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	148
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 125	2,800
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	675
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1205
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	185
Morarjee Gocuidas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,445xd.
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	--	410
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	67½
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000		500nl
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	850
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	570
People of India S. & W Company	..	250	250	--	145
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	..	85
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	892½
Ripon	841	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	900
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	1,270
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs. 17½	350
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,275
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	..	650
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	325
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	247½
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	465
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	790
Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co.	770		1,000	...	785
MISCELLANEOUS					
Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 p.c.	165 / 115
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 18	143
Bapty Co., Ld.	325	200	165	Rs. 20	111
Barton & Co., Ld.	,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	16
Do. New issue	500		37	1 2-3p.c	
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	570
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	--	220
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	114
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,650
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	45	70
Bombay Municipal Bonds	--	..	..	6 p.c	104½
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	--	12
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	...	100
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	77
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	9
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	18¼
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	100	100		
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	322
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	88
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	40	Rs. 43	1
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.c	80
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	6,000	200	50	5 & 7½	112
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. a	
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 19	47
Port Canning Co.	8,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 8	297½
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100		101
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	--	55exd.
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,300	25	25		7½xd
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Re.	1,130
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100		185xd
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	100	Rs.	100
M. M. Mody & Co	2,000	[illegible]	200	[illegible]	197½

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P. and O. Boat Siam, 3,041 tons, Commander M. D. Horne, sailed with the overland mails for London last evening.

THE s.s. Adowa, 1,111 tons Captain W. H. Allen, consigned to Messrs. E. Latham and Co; yesterday cleared for Burseh wih ballast

THE s.s. Accomac 1,629 tons Captain G. Windsor, arrived in Bombay on Thursday evening from Shields (Oct 22) with railway materials.

THE s.s. Regal, 1,636 tons, Captain J. A. Stewart, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning from Cardiff, which port she left on the 24th ultimo. She brings coals and 2 deck passengers.

THE Hall Line steamer Werneth Hall; 2,090 tons, Captain. T. Collins, sailed last evening for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengeas:—Mrs. Walker, and child Lt. J. M. Newel, and Mrs. Gilson.

THE s.s. Inchborva, a British-flag vessel 1,487 tons Captain J. W. Eno, steamed into our port yesterday morning with a cargo of coals aboard from Tyne whence she sailed on the 24th October. She brought one Mr. Ellis as a first class passenger.

THE s. s. Arabia, 674 tons, Captain C. R. Kendall arrived in Bombay harbour last evening from Busreh (Nov. 13) with 97 deck possengers, 50 horses, 45 deck mules, 20 syces, and the following 1st class passengers:—Major Brownlow, Mr. J. R. Preece, Mr. and Mrs. Manson, Messrs. Mullins, Slight, Davison, P. Rumboll, Rustomjee, Knowles, Oldham, Ellis and Master Burton, Dr. McConechey, Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy and four friends, Mr. A. Esmailjee and four friends, Mohd Awazid, Mr. Currimjee, Mirza Riza Knan, and Mr. Sorabjee.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Verona, 1,065 tons, Commander M. de Horne from Shanghai and Colombo (Nov. 4) brought a cargo and the following passengers:—From Shanghai: Mr E Ebrahim and Mr P D Allbless. From Singapore—Mr W S Foreman. From Sydney—Mr and Mrs Jones. From Glenely—Mr, Mrs and Miss Heming. From Melbourne—Mr and Mrs Sommerville, Mr Turrell, Mr and Mrs Sheridan, Mr and Mrs Kirby, Mr and Mrs Hogan, Mr and Mrs Allan, Mr E C Dunbar, Mr Morgan, Mr A Holland and Mr Gadsden. From Madras—Mr Holmes. From Colombo—Mr H Osborn, Mrs F F Mackenzie, Mr Rajbhoy Mamojee, Mr P Wilbor and Mr N J Hopkins.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

26TH NOVEMBER.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Victoria	2205	W. Russell	A	W. & Graham.
,, Kaiser-i-Hind	2400	E. G. Stead	D	P. & O. Co.
,, Siam	1695	R. F. Briscoe	E	P. & O. Co.
,, Clan Murray	1372	E. Worfort	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, C. Sinclair	1911	C. E. Darby	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Arago	1061	H. Sutherland	H J	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Inchulwa	1453	G. Howe	K	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Atrato	2066	J. Gordon	L	F. Muir & Co.
,, W. Hall	2690	T. Collins	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, Manilla	2585	A. Crucianni	N	F. Bozzoni.
,, Inchmaree	1287	F. Major	O	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Worsley Hall	2240	J. Verrill	Q	E. Bates & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
26	Accomac (s)	Windsor	Shields, Oct. 22.
	Regal (s)	Stewart	Cardiff, Oct. 24.
	Inchborva (s)	Eno	Tyne, Oct. 24.
	Arabia (s)	Kendall	Busreh, Nov. 13.
	Verona (s)	Horne	Shanghai, Nov. 11.
	Merton Hall (s)	Barnes	Liverpool, Nov. 30.
	Cy. of Carthage (s)	Grieve	Glasgow, Nov. 30.
	Casthaole (s)	Wetherhead	Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
26	Siam (s)	Horne	London and Trieste.
	Adowa (s)	Allen	Busreh.
	Werneth Hall (s)		Marseilles & Liverpool.
	Gelert (s)	Winter	Moulmein.
	Commilla (s)	Mitchell	Kathiawad, and Karachi.
	Trassache	Batchelor	Cochin.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Taif, for Mauritius.
,, Pandora, for Trieste.

HIGH COURT—NOVEMBER 27.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

To speek to Minutes of Decree.

102-86—Payne, G and S—Luxmibai vs Hirbri and another—Little, S, F. and N.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

141-85—Craigie, L. and O.—Nathoobhai Shamlal vs. Keshowlal Purbhoodas and others—W. and B., and H, C. and B.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

For investigation of pauuperism.

35-86—In person—Joosub Haji Seeddick vs Haji Seedick Jan Mahomed and another.

31-86—In person—Amunabai vs. Rahobee and another.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

232-86—Little, S. F. and N.—Purshotumdas Sewlal and another vs. Bai Mungulbai and another—Payne, G. and S.—Part heard

143-86—Mulji B. B.—Dharsibhai Jussa vs. Nursoo Dhurmaji—Wilkin and B.

237-86—Jefferson, B. and D.—Jambai vs. Canji Anundji and another.—Crawford and B.

242-86—M. H. Khan—(For pauper)—Succoobai vs. Lukhmidas Dharamsey.—In person.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

(After contested Chamber business.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

404-85—Mirza H. K.—Elizer Essooljee vs. Lalbhai and others—Little, S. F. and N.—Partheard

125-82—Macfarlane, E. and H.—Shaik Essa bin Khuliffa vs. Aga Mahomed Rahim and others—Jefferson, B. and D.

370-84—Chalk, W. and S.—Hiraji Pudumji and another vs. Walla Parkaji and others—R. Skipsey, and in person.

92-84—Payne, G. and S.—Moosabhai Mahomedali vs. Tyabjee Shaikbhai—Nanu and H.

17-86—Jefferson, B. and D.—Gungabai vs. Mahomed Ebrahim and another—Macfarlane, E. and H.

23-86—Payne, G. and S.—Cassum Moosa and others vs. Hajee Oosman Tarmahomed and others—Craigie, L. and O.

54-86—In person (a pauper) Malkabai and another vs. David Siliman Pyzarker and another—Payne, G. and S.

41-86—Mirza H. K.—Purshotumdas Roopram vs. Bai Motibai—Tyabji and D.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER. 25.

Macpherson, Lt, Bl., Seaforth High, landers on leave, from Hyderabad,
Campbell, Lt, Bl, 20th B. I, on leave, from Allabhad.
Murray, Lt, Bo, 19th B I, on leave, from Deesa.
Sangster, Lt, Bo, 21st B I, an duty, from Deesa.
Lamley, Capt, Bl, 22nd P I, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 25.

Bird, Lt, Bl, 8th Hussars, on duty to Merut.

NOVEMBER 26.

Bruce, Lt-Col, Bl, 6th P. I., on leave, to China.
Talbott, Capt, Bl, R. E, Survey of India, on furlough, to Europe.
Holdich, Major, Bl, R. E., on leave, to England.
Newall, Lt, Bo, 1st N Lanc, on leave, to England.
Catton, Capt, Bl, R A, on duty, to Lahore.
Campbell, Lt, Bl, 20th, P. I., on leave, to Europe.
Dawson, Lt, Mad, 33rd M N I, on duty, to Belgaum.
Forbes, Lt, Poona Horse, from leave, to Poona.
Bonavia, Bl, Surg, Bl, I M S., on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Comdt. B.V.R.C.

Bombay, November 27, 1886.

1. The Regiment will parade for drill under the Commandant, this day Saturday, the 27th instant. Fall in at the Town Hall at 4-45 p.m. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. Members who are at the Tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant Road, Girgaum and Prince's Dock at 4-15 p.m., and those met on their way will have their fares paid, members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount, on applying after parade to the Instructors. The following movements will be practised on Parade:—Part III F. Ex. 1884, sections 13, 14, 15, 17, and 19.

2. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows. No. 2467 Vol. G. Cutler, No. 2468 Vol. P. Bean, No. 2469 Vol. J. Molody, to E. Company.

3. Vol. Geo. Pinsent, E. Company is granted four months, leave of absence from the 1st December 1886.

4. The B. Company Thorpe medal Competition will take place on Monday next the 29th instant at Coorla at 6-45 a.m. Distances and positions 200 yards Standing, 300 yards Kneeling, 500 yards Prone, seven shots at each distance, One sighting shot, Target Regulation.

5. Officers commanding companies are requested to furnish rolls of their companies corrected to date.

6. Vol. F. Peter is transferred from F. to A. Company from this date.

By Order,
(8d). H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

MR. N. H. GUEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Ditrous Gas,
No. 23 RAMPART ROW,
Next to Bombay Gazette Office.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTH.

EGERTON—November 17, at Abbotabad, the wife of Captain C C Egerton, 3rd P C Officiating A A General, P F Force, of a son.

DEATHS.

LYNSDALE—November 11, at Palamcottah, after childbirth, Charlotte Louisa (Lottie), the beloved wife of Mr H L Lynsdale, and dearly loved daughter of Mr and Mrs D T O'Keefe, aged 26 years, and 5 months.

PEDLOW—On board the s s "Rangoon," off Minba, Upper Burma, of Cholera, Surgeon James Pedlow, M D, Medical Staff. (Much regretted.)

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1886.

THE presence of the Earl of Rosebery in Bombay at this time, and the possibility that he may make use of the opportunity which his fellow-countrymen will give him on St. Andrew's Day of saying something about public affairs, bring two interesting facts to notice. We may forget for the moment that this most recent addition to the list of our distinguished cold weather visitors has with marked ability held the portfolio of Foreign Affairs for a season. But there is no reason why we should not be obstinately mindful of the fact that Lord Rosebery is chairman of the Imperial Federation League, and that that energetic organization has not as yet specifically included India within the range of its tolerably extensive vision. In its most recent authentic deliverance the League has observed a silence about this country which we trust Lord Rosebery, if he think it worth while to refer to Imperial Federation, will not imitate. For it was a somewhat striking production to which the chairman of the League attached his signature shortly before leaving for India. It spoke of a stage having been reached in the movement towards federation which deserved serious attention and renewed effort. Her Majesty, through her Ministers, had affirmed the conviction that there is on all sides a growing desire to draw closer in every practicable way the bonds which unite the various portions of the Empire, and had authorised communication to be entered into with the principal colonial governments with a view to the fuller consideration of matters of common interest. This the League regarded as an official recognition of their movement, and they have consequently urged their members in the various colonies to obtain careful consideration and hearty co-operation for such proposals as might be made by the Imperial Government. Now all this is satisfactory enough, so far as it goes, and Lord Rosebery and his friends may be congratulated upon the success with which their efforts to educate public opinion and ministerial opinion have been accompanied. It is not often that so large a result is accomplished in so short a time. But to us in India the success which the League have gained acceptance for their main idea is not more striking than the success with which they have managed to limit it on the side on which limitation is most in conflict with any large idea of drawing closer—to, quote the terms employed in the Queen's Speech,—"the bonds which unite the various portions of the Empire." We do not know if the Imperial Federation League and her Majesty's Government give an elastic meaning to the term "colonies," and if India is included in that programme of Colonial propaganda upon which the Ministry and the League have set out. But nothing is known of any representations that have been made to the Indian Government on the subject, and we are able to say that no effort has as yet been made to enlist the Press of India in the great work. We assume therefore that it is in the designs of the League to "federate the Empire" without thought of the gem which figures most conspicuously in the Imperial Crown.

Lord Rosebery has come to India in most excellent company, but we wish that he had brought with him a certain "Edward A. Freeman, D.C.L., LL.D., Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford." For although Mr. Freeman is given to a sometimes wearying reiteration, and although he occasionally trifles over words when he ought to be grappling with things, he has seized the forgotten factor in this problem of Imperial Federation with a tightness of grip that is quite characteristic of him. We need not make much of his argument that there can be no such thing as Imperial Federation inasmuch as what is Imperial cannot be Federal, and what is Federal cannot be Imperial. Voltaire got much more amusement out of the game of word-splitting when he told us that the Holy Roman Empire was not Holy, that it was not Roman, and that it was not an Empire. We know nevertheless that it lasted from Charles the Great to Francis the Second, and that it was a tolerably conspicuous power in the world for a season. Mr. Freeman has, however, impressed the author of the Queen's Prorogation Speech with a sense of the importance of a right use of terms. We read therein nothing about Federation, and the word "Imperial" is as carefully excluded as the name "India." And yet the purposes to which the League has directed the attention of the public and of the Government are purposes of common interest to the Colonies and to this country. They are defined to be "the placing upon a satisfactory basis of the defence of the ports and the commerce of the Empire in time of war, and the promotion of direct intercourse, commercial, postal, and telegraphic between the several countries of the Empire in time of peace, and any other means for securing the closer federation or union of all parts of the Empire." Now there are objects as closely connected with the interests of this country as with those of New Zealand, of Canada, or of the West Indian colonies. India, with an external trade amounting to a hundred and fifty millions sterling a year—half of it with the United Kingdom—has certainly as much concern in the defence of the ports and commerce of the Empire as, say, New South Wales, with a external trade estimated at forty millions, New Zealand, with a trade of fifteen millions, or Victoria with a trade of thirty-five millions. India, to take a minor example, has a tolerably close interest in ocean postage, as it would have shown if the recent renewal of the English mail contracts been submitted to a Council of the Empire in which a vigilant representative of this country had been allotted a place. We might feel that something less than justice was being done us if the defence of Sydney harbour were to absorb the attention and the resources of some such council, and our own harbour were to be left to Providence and our enemies for want of representation upon this Imperial Committee of public safety and well-being. And it may be taken for granted that in any conflict of interests between the represented and the unrepresented, the interests that were represented would be certain to prevail. We in Bombay have seen how slowly the defensive needs of an Eastern harbour impress themselves upon the recognition of the authorities at home. The process would be slower if ever the Colonies through the ingenious contrivance of an Imperial Federation which excluded some of the most important parts of the Empire, were enabled to assert a preferential claim upon its defensive resources.

No one pretends that a scheme of Imperial Federation is impossible. It will be time to suggest that when the Australian colonies have failed a little more completely than they have yet done in the endeavour to federate, as people rather loosely call it in their case, their own particular portion of the Empire. The growth of a genuine and general desire in the colonies to resort to common action for the attainment of common ends will lead, if left to work itself out in a natural way, to the formation of the right mechanism, and whether the mechanism be called Imperial Federation or Colonial Federation, or Federation of any sort at all, will matter little to any one but Mr. Freeman. The possibilities of success in this direction are not reduced by the fact that those who are leading the movement in England steadfastly refuse to commit themselves to any particular scheme, preferring to rely upon the initiative of the colonists themselves. But we in India, while doubtful if any of the larger dreams to which federating enthusiasm has given rise in our day will be realized just yet, are all this time wondering why a country upon whose Sovereign the Imperial title, was conferred not many years ago, is ignored by the Imperial Federation League. We can only hand over Lord Rosebery and the League to Mr. Freeman, not when he is in his word, splitting mood, but when he is provokingly anxious that we should think of what we are talking about. "Whenever," he says, "the thing is to talk big about 'Empire,' its greatness, its prestige, all about the dominion on which the sun never sets, all about the drum roll of the British army going the round of the world, then India is the dearest, the most cherished, the sublime part of the talk. 'Imperial' interests, 'Imperial' greatness, 'Imperial' everything seems specially at home in that land. It is the specially 'Imperial' soil. 'Our Eastern Empire,' 'our Indian Empire, in the grandest subject of all for magnificent eloquence." We need not follow Mr. Freeman in his estimate of the grotesque displacement of political power that would follow if India were admitted to true federal relationship with England. The pattern of the Achaian League, and of the Federation of the American States, has impressed itself a little deeply upon his consciousness for the purposes of a practical enquiry like this. We thank him nevertheless for his very effective reminder of the strange capacity which people have shown in this matter for seeing half or rather less than half of the problem that they have set themselves to solve.

ONE of the arguments used against the transfer of the Deccan College to a private society is based on the apprehension that when the impartial control of the Government is withdrawn, appointments to the professoriate may be made without sufficient regard to the necessity of learned qualification. There are graduates and graduates: and as one star differeth from another in glory, the capacity of one honours man may differ widely from that of another, and there will always be some opportunity for jobbery. But it has never yet been suggested that any teacher would be appointed who had not received any academic distinction; the ancient practice of the Universities of Europe, which laid stress on the Master's degree as a sign of qualification to teach, still survives in all schools of learning. The Educational Board of Burma seems however to have acted on a maxim of its own; and after discussing the value of University distinctions some years ago in public sitting, has silently proceeded to appoint a non-graduate to the headship of the new college which Government has induced it to manage. Pending the order of the Viceroy on the subject, the world of Rangoon continues to interest itself in the discussion which this recent nomination to the post of Principal of the College of Arts has provoked. Some of the Professors over whom the new Principal will rule have, like Dr. Forchhammer, whose work Mr. Max Müller has compared to that of Wilson and Colebrook, a European reputation: all of them are graduates of more or less distinction. The gentleman selected has the diploma of a certificated schoolmaster: and throughout the debates it has been admitted that he is an able teacher, and a good organizer. The services he has rendered to education might perhaps have been rewarded with a Professorial chair. But the elevation of the only non-graduate above all the graduates to the office of Principal startled the Educational Department throughout India: it was strongly and openly opposed by the local magnates the moment the measure was suggested by the Director of Public Instruction, and not on personal grounds, but on the general principle that the only competent head of a great College is a man of academical reputation. It is now being remembered at Rangoon that some of the foremost men in the province publicly protested against what has just been done; and there are signs of a feeling that the arguments used by the minority ought to have been publicly met and the appointment justified by those who made it. The proposals of the Director of Public Instruction were first criticized by the Bishop of Rangoon in a letter to the President of the Syndicate. Dr. Strahan considered that the Principal should also be a Professor and teach some subject, such as English Literature, and not be a mere supervising idler. As a further result from this improvement on the Director's scheme, the learned Bishop pointed out that with the money thus economized, a pundit or munshi might be kept to teach the "optional language." He objected to the notion of retaining an idle man as Principal on a peddling salary; he wrote: "If you are to have a first-class University man as Principal (and this is an essential element to the success of the plan) a more liberal salary ought to be offered, say Rs. 1,000, rising to Rs. 1,250 per mensem." The Rev. Dr. Marks, Warden of St. John's College, was equally plain. He said in public meeting that "the Principal of the College should be a University graduate of high standing, who would give *eclat* to the College and warrant the authorities in engaging other graduates to work under him." Mr. Justice Jardine, the then President, agreed with these clergymen, urging that it would be unfair to the Professors to put them under any one inferior to themselves in learning. "For the learned studies of a College and the control of learned Professors, a man of academical attainment is always chosen both in England and in India and the Colonies. These considerations become more important if a Law school is attached. Besides we have a vision of a University of Rangoon, and all that is done should be done in sight of that end." Mr. Jardine instanced men like Principal Wordsworth, Dr. Kielhorn and Principal Oxenham as the sort of persons, objecting strongly to any one being appointed who could not teach and whom the Professors would regard as a drone. Some of the speakers remarked upon the penurious salaries, and urged the Director to take the Burmans into his confidence and collect endowments. The Bishop himself offered Rs. 1,000 to start scholarships, and Dr. Marks promised to collect a lakh of rupees: but these generous proposals seem not to have been entertained. The violent discussion which these offers provoked, and some remarks of the Director regarding the probable evil of allowing Judges, Bishops and members of the learned professions as well as Natives, to constitute a Council for the College, led apparently to the matter of selection of a Principal being dropped; and in the report of the old debates we cannot find any special argument of any speaker in favour of a non-graduate rather than a graduate. It is possible that personal reasons exist, connected with length of service and pension rules; and that these considerations have weighed with the Board more than the interests of learning which University degrees are intended to guard. But whatever reasons there may be for the intended appointment the public have a right to know them; and especially as public discussion seems to be the only cooling influence which can be brought to bear on the excitement educational movements seem fated always to create at Rangoon.

CALCUTTA cannot well be entirely dispassionate in its estimates of any transaction in which the name of Simla occurs, and when the *Englishman* and the *Pioneer* take to fighting over the Government loan of a lakh and three-quarters for the Simla Town Hall we must expect somebody to get a little angry. Allahabad charges Calcutta with uttering "arrant nonsense;" Calcutta retorts with an insinuation about "bad langwidge" and "the concentrated essence of Colney Hatch and Bedlam." All this is very sad and a little silly, yet it prepares us for the *Englishman's* closing conviction that "certainly nothing more calculated to affect the reputation of the Government has occurred during the two years of Lord Dufferin's administration than" this wicked little loan. We are afraid that the severity of this judgment is very greatly due to the fact that it has to do with Simla. There will be dances and theatricals in the place, and Calcutta sees in the help that the Government have given towards the building of it one more token of that Capuan policy against which every stoic broiling nobly in the plains thinks he is bound to protest. We cannot quite regard it in that light, and are shameless enough to regard it as something much shorter of indecency than it appears to the *Englishman*. Our own objection to the loan is that the Government should find it so easy to lend a lakh and three-quarters to the Municipality of a little Punjab town for a mere work of convenience, while they are unable to guarantee the Municipality of Bombay a crore and a quarter for a great work of sanitary necessity. We cannot quite make the favour shown to the Simla Municipality fit in with the Viceroy's declaration at Bombay a fortnight to-day, when he explained that the Government of India could not help us without abandoning the financial policy which they had adopted after very grave deliberation. An apologist for the Government has, indeed, explained this week that the loan does not add a farthing, directly or indirectly, to Government expenditure, and then, launching out boldly into the obvious, it has told us that this is a "capital" transaction. But the plea of Bombay has always been that neither in our case would the Government add to their expenditure by giving us a guarantee upon our loan. We are more than able to meet our obligations out of our Municipal resources, so that the guarantee, though it would have served us greatly, would have cost the Government nothing. Simla gets more, in proportion to its requirements, than we have ever asked for. It gets a direct loan, whereas we have asked only for a Government endorsement of our obligations. We have not thought it worth while to lose our tempers over the business; and it has not yet occurred to us that there is anything "indecent" in it. The refusal of the Government is unreasonable, that is all, and not consistent with its small bounty to the Simla Municipality.

SEVERAL important changes are about to take place in the *personnel* of the High Court bench. Mr. Justice Scott, who is not in a very satisfactory state of health, goes home on furlough for one year from the 1st of December, and Mr. W. E. Hart, First Judge of the Court of Small Causes, has been appointed to fill the vacancy for three months. The arrangement is that Mr. Hart will go on furlough for a year at that end of the period, when Mr. Justice Farran will succeed him. Meanwhile Mr. Farran will act as extra Judge of the High Court, the Secretary of State having sanctioned the appointment of an extra Judge up to that time only. Mr. Hart's appointment to the High Court will necessitate certain changes in the Court of Small Causes. Mr. Spencer acts as first Judge; Messrs. Warden and Gunputrao will act as second and third judges, and Mr. E. M. Cursetjee, Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Ahmedabad, will take Mr. Gunputrao's place as fourth Judge.

WE would call the attention of all Scotchmen to the announcement which appears in our advertisement columns notifying the closing of the subscription list for the St. Andrew's Dinner at noon to-day. His Excellency the Governor—we beg his pardon, the Chief of the Clan Mackay—is to be in the chair, and many of the distinguished visitors passing through Bombay are likely to be present.

THE INDIAN TROOPER.

ALL the inhabitants of Bombay must be very familiar now with those five noble looking ships which for the last eighteen years have been carrying on, so uninterruptedly and so punctually, the relief of our British garrison in India. Throughout the cold weather there is generally one or other of these ships lying off the Apollo Bunder, either just having arrived, or else just waiting to be filled up with home troops. Right proudly and gracefully they sit on the water, dwarfing everything else in the harbour. The Bombay people know these ships by sight well, but of the living freight which they carry to and fro Bombay sees nothing. At the lowest computation some 10,000 troops arrive in Bombay, and an equal number leave India during the cold season, so that during the last eighteen years these ships have carried 360,000 souls connected with this country. With women and children, officers, &c., probably not less, if not more, than 400,000 persons have been carried. What hopes and fears have these ships been freighted with! They carry yearly the young, high-spirited soldier, just beginning his career, full of hope and ambition, ready to mount Fortune's ladder as quickly as she will let him. He is ready to do and dare anything, and does not, at that happy age, contemplate the possibility of failure, of disappointment, of broken ties. He does not think of the breaking up of the domestic circle, a necessity of Indian life. Why should he? It will all come in time to him, as it does to nine men out of ten. Then look on the other side of the picture, the happy hearts these ships have carried home, after years of exile—and, alas! the worn and broken down men that yearly leave our shores.

The names of the ships are connected with the East—Malabar, Jumna, Crocodile, Euphrates, and Serapis. Now, though we all ought to know, a great many have asked—What is Serapis? We forget what we learnt of ancient history; however, for the benefit of those who have forgotten, Serapis was an Egyptian divinity. His worship was introduced from Egypt into Greece in the time of the Ptolemies, and into Rome at the same time that the worship of Isis was introduced. These ships have for the years they have been running always been most extraordinarily punctual; in former times the average rate of speed was slow, so that there was a good margin, in case of delay in one part of the voyage, it would be made up in another. The average rate of speed is higher now, but still there is a fair margin. They are never late though sometimes they are a day early, particularly on the homeward voyage. When they turn the corner at Gibraltar, the sailors say the girls have got hold of the tow rope, and nothing can stop them. Quite lately the Serapis made the voyage from Bombay to Portsmouth in 24 days, a very creditable performance. Throughout the whole time they have been running, very few accidents of any importance have taken place. There have been some, two notably serious ones. The first was many years ago, when a merchant ship was run down and sunk in the Channel and some lives lost. This, however, was, it is understood, not the fault of the trooper. The second very serious one, which might have ended in an awful disaster, was when the Euphrates ran ashore in Terifa Bay on her outward voyage. She was got off, and no harm was done; but if, instead of grounding on sand, she had struck the rocks which abound there, many of the 1,600 souls on board would have been lost. Then, on another occasion, the Serapis just grounded in the Channel, on a shoal, but came off at once. With these exceptions the careers of these ships have been most singularly free from accident or irregularity. Their work has not been confined to Indian trooping only. When occasion has arisen they have taken troops to South Africa, Egypt Suakin, &c.

One of the secrets of these ships being as sound and good now as the day they were launched, is that in the non-trooping season they are overhauled, and every fifth year they get a more thorough overhauling. It has probably been observed that four ships do the annual trooping while the fifth is being made as good as new. Very many improvements have been made in them. Originally punkahs were unknown in them. Now there is a most admirable arrangement for punkahs down the whole length of each table, not swung by little boys as in the P. and O., but by machinery, which can be put in and out of gear very easily. So, during the hot part of the voyage, the punkahs swing all day long. The electric light has now been introduced into all of these ships, and the comfort it is, not only to the troops but to the naval officers and crew, cannot be over-estimated. No cleaning oil-lamps, no smell, and very little heat. A visit to the dynamo room is very interesting, but do not take your watch in, as it will become magnetised, and stop, and you will have to send it home to get it de-magnetised. In another particular, too, these ships are much altered, and a very important one it is. Some years ago, it seemed as if all the tartars in the Navy were selected by turns to command them. Of course a lot of soldiers crowding up a ship do not help to make it like a smart fighting man-of-war. So the military officers and soldiers used to be sore grief and trouble to these martinets, who seemed to forget that the troop service was created to carry soldiers. How intensely unpleasant things can be made on board a trooper by a martinet captain, who expects things to go on as they do on board a man-of-war, can only be realized by those who have experienced it. A certain one of these captains, perhaps the most noted for his severity to the military of any of them, was once heard to make the following remarkable speech to a "Soldier Officer," as he was pleased to call him: "Do you know, sir, why this troop service, managed and worked by the Royal Navy, was instituted? I'll tell you why: so that your soldiers may get a little experience of what discipline is." All that sort of thing is now past and gone. The captains and their officers seem to be selected for their tact and suavity, and the result is that everyone is now made as comfortable as possible on a trooper, and the ships are as clean and smart as they were when the "tartar" element predominated. Certainly no positions require more tact and temper than those of captain and first lieutenant on board one of these ships, and the paymaster too has at times a difficult part to play. There are very queer customers sometimes embarked on a troopship, both officers and ladies. This must be so, considering the vast numbers that are carried, and sometimes there are the elements of serious quarrels and rows, which however are generally quelled by the tact and *savoie faire* of the authorities. The number of amusing things that have happened on board these ships is enormous. A volume of Troopship Lore might be written, abounding with good stories, and any one who has made two or three voyages in them has generally a few good yarns. One of the cabins on the main deck saloon of these ships is very large and comfortable, with four berths, generally called the Dovecote. On the outward voyage this was used for ladies if there were more than could be accommodated in the ladies' cabin. Now on a certain voyage this cabin was occupied by four of the fair sex, three of them very quiet, nice persons, the fourth a wonderful woman, of middle age, of enormous proportions. She had no pretensions to be a lady, and had at times a flow of plain old Anglo-Saxon language that would have astonished one of the old army in Flanders. She was not a pleasant companion for the other ladies, but no outbreak occurred until the Red Sea. She ruled the roost through sheer force of language, and was let do what she liked with regard to the cabin arrangements, as the other three ladies felt in no way able to cope with her. However, in the Red Sea she would not have the ports open, fearing a draught. "Very well," said the other occupants of the cabin. "We will keep the door open, and let the green curtain hang there, some air will come into the cabin in that way." This she objected to. "No, I wont have the door open, the curtain might swing aside." And to present this plan being adopted she unhooked the curtain and hung it elsewhere. The situation was at all events warm. Ports and door both shut in the Red Sea means to most people an intolerable state of things, and so it was in this case to the other three occupants of the cabin. Two of them complained to their husbands, who somewhat thoughtlessly determined to take the matter into their own hands, so having ascertained from their wives whereabouts the curtain had been secreted, they arranged to go into the cabin that night (when it was expected the female tyrant would be asleep), open the ports and put up the curtain in its proper place. About 11 o'clock that evening the conspirators began their work. Now it must be told that all round the stern lockers, close outside this cabin, many officers were sleeping, driven up by the heat from the lower saloon or "Pandemonium," as it is generally called. Into the cabin quietly crept the two husbands, their wives being awake and watching the operation. Quietly they began to open the ports and—but at that moment from the upper berth a mighty form, robed in white, descended with overpowering force and rapidity, and before the two men knew what was happening, they found themselves tackled by a surprisingly large and exceedingly strong body. The sleepers outside were now awakened by smothered screams and ejaculations, and from out the entrance to the cabin issued forth a mass of struggling humanity, consisting of the infuriated female and the two husbands. The awakened sleepers were naturally astonished, and could not understand what it all meant, and before they had time to thoroughly realize the situation, the fair combatant, after completely discomforting her antagonists, retired to her cabin covering her retreat with a fine flow of powerful and pointed abuse. The beaten warriors then explained to the curious throng the state of the case, and seeing that they had acted without due discretion determined to confess the matter to the captain early next morning. This they did, and hardly had they finished their narration, when the indignant woman, with her husband meekly in tow, appeared with her complaint. The captain's enquiry took some hours, but the result was the ports were fixed open and the curtain put up in its place, the two husbands being reprimanded for trying to take the law into their own hands.

The upper berths are often a source of great tribulation to old officers who have lost their figure and activity. A certain ancient and very stout captain found himself in the same cabin with two young majors; they took the lower places, and so he had to make the best of the upper one. The first night on board, one of the occupants of the lower berth saw the old captain trying to attain to his elevated sleeping place, and in his struggles he was thus heard to sum up his sad position:— "Forty-five years of age, forty-five inches round the waist, twenty-seven years' service, and I've got to climb into bed like a d—d monkey."

Some of the old warrant officers of these ships are quaint old salts. On a somewhat recent voyage, a soldier officer during fire quarters was struck by the handle of a pump and precipitated down a hatchway, his hip was dislocated, and he was much bruised and knocked about. When lying in the sick bay some days afterwards, all bandaged up in splints, the old carpenter had to go in to see about some fittings, and asked him how he was getting on, and sympathised with him very kindly, winding up his remarks by saying, "You know, sir, after after all, soldiers is just as much out of place on board ship as a sailor is on horseback," which though to the point, was but poor consolation.

There are high games at times carried on in Pandemonium, especially on the outward voyage, when the subalterns are all years younger and more lightheated than those going home. Trial by court-martial of any obnoxious individual is frequently resorted to, and all sorts of strange sentences passed and inflicted. Not long ago some youth made himself specially objectionable to his companions. So he was tried, and some sentence passed and inflicted. The silly youth reported this to the commanding officer, from whom he got no satisfaction, as might have been expected. His having done this roused the ire of the inhabitants of Pandemonium, and they tried him by court-martial for it; the sentence was as follows:—"To be painted in black and yellow stripes from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet." In the middle of the night this sentence was actually carried into effect, the youngsters got hold of some paint and made a perfect zebra of their victim, then ran him round the ship, and finally turned him into a tub to get clean as best he could.

N. T.

MADRE NATURA.

(Written for the Wordsworth Society.)

I

Wordsworth, that Mother in whose eyes I see
So many minds, such mutable desires,
Who harbours in her heart such diverse fires,
Was always tender in her moods with thee;
No jars disturbed your link'd society,
That sweet companionship which still suspires
When each charmed heart within herself retires,
And few signs mark how full those hearts may be.

So as the ways of one are her ways were
Who stoops, and yields her face to be caress'd,
And seems only in lore of mothers wise;
But she has breath'd with Love another air
And other kisses her curl'd lips have kiss'd,
And this is hidden in her subtile eyes.

II.

Hard, hard indeed the task is to combine
The soul's whole powers and turn all these to gain,
Reason and passion, heart and restless brain,
Desire and will, to each their parts assign:
Did Wordsworth this? Goethe, was this art thine?
Did duly each in sovereign hours attain
The rapture of the toiling spirit's pain,
The vision feeding on the peace divine?

But well have they done who on any road
Find happiness, have seen the flower expand
Her colours, breathe the immanence of God,
Whose root is in the travail of the soul:
For us their lives so rounded to a whole
Rise up like beacons in a pathless land.

1884. W. W.

DEPARTURE OF MAHARAJA HOLKAR.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA HOLKAR returned to his territory yesterday afternoon by a special train from the Bori Bunder station. A guard of honour, consisting of 100 rank and file of the 21st Native Infantry, with band and colours, under the command of Lieut. Merriman, was drawn up on the platform. The Maharaja who, for an Oriental prince, was plainly dressed, was accompanied by Captain Wray, who was the Political officer attached to his Highness's court at Bombay, Buxy Khoomansing, Councillor to Holkar, and Mr. Ramrao Narayen, the hereditary Dewan. Mr. A. Shewan, Under-Secretary to Government, and Mr. Nowrojee Dorabjee Khandalavala, Oriental Translator, were present at the station on behalf of Government. The Maharaja was saluted on his arrival by the guard of honour, and, after standing a few minutes in conversation with some of the officials present, he got into his saloon. The Maharaja's numerous retinue went with him by the same train. A salute of 17 guns was fired from the saluting battery in honour of is Highness.

THE PARSEES AND THE JUBILEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Attached to the Infantry Volunteers at Calcutta are West Indians, who form a pioneer company. Jews also, it is believed, are in force in the Calcutta Rifles, from Jew privates to Jew officers. Only lately the Jews of Western India were received into the Malabar Rifle Volunteers.

The Jubilee year of the Queen-Empress is at hand. All India is astir with the object of celebrating the 50th year of the reign of her Majesty.

In what more appropiate way can we Parsees celebrate the event than by enrolling ourselves as Volunteers—Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry—either in separate corps, or attached to existing Volunteer corps? If Jews and West Indians can be enrolled, we are surely worthy of the same honour, and proud we should be of being considered worthy of the confidence reposed in us. The Government of India has no objection to Eastern races joining Volunteer corps, so let us take advantage of the fact and lose no time in forming in strength a separate corps, if allowed to do so, or joining any of the existing Volunteer corps in and about Bombay in honour of the Jubilee.—Your, &c.,

PARSEE.

MOVE OF THE 12TH BOMBAY INFANTRY TO BURMA.

THE following instructions for the move of the 12th Bombay Infantry to Burma have been issued by the Quarter Master General:—

The 12th Regiment Bombay Infantry, stationed at Poona, will be held in readiness to proceed on service to Burma, and will move by rail to Bombay for embarkation on a date to be named hereafter.

2. The regiment will be equipped as for field service, as per G. G. O. No. 575 of 1885, but may take ordinary kit as well. Officers, one charger each. Depôt to be formed at Malegaon.

THE SIR MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY SUIT.

AT the Appeal Court yesterday, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Farran, in the case of Jugmohundas Munguldas vs. Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy and others, Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, for the second and third defendants, asked for a stay of proceedings in the Commissioner's office until the disposal of the appeal to the Privy Council. By the decree, it was referred to the Commissioner to take an account.

The Chief Justice remarked that Mr. Justice Farran has had something to do with the case when at the Bar, and that he did not wish to hear the application.

Mr. Lang and the other [illegible] in the case said they had no objection to Mr. Justice Farran hearing the application; but if his Lordship wished to take no part in it, they asked that the Chief Justice alone might dispose of it.

Mr. Lang then said the reference to the Commissioner was to ascertain the amount of the ancestral property, with its accumulations and accretions. They were now taking an account, having regard to the declarations of the decree. Mr. Lang said he appeared for Tribhowundas and Purshotumdas Munguldas, who did not seek a partition, and who were anxious that the costs of the enquiry in the Commissioner's office should not be lost to the estate in case the Privy Council held that the whole of the property in Sir Munguldas' hands was ancestral property and liable to partition. In that case, there would be no necessity to trace the accumulations and accretions to different periods, and the only thing to do would be to partition the property.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, for Sir Munguldas, said he supported Mr. Lang's application. If the appeals or either of them was successful, the whole of the costs of taking the account would be thrown away. In the event of one appeal being successful, quite a different account would have to be taken from the one now being taken; while in the event of the other appeal being successful, no account would be necessary.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow and Hemming, for the plaintiff, said Sir Munguldas had given no notice that he was going to support the application, or of the grounds on which he would do so; and he had made no affidavit. The present application was premature. The decree of the Appeal Court of April 1886 stood good at present. On the petitions to appeal to the Privy Council, only notices had been ordered to issue, but no leave had been granted to either party, to do so. It might be that Sir Munguldas's petition of appeal might be refused because time-barred.

After some further discussion, the Chief Justice fixed the 2nd prox. for a argument in the matters connected with the present application. Costs of the application reserved

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SPEECH BY THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

BERLIN, Nov. 25.

In a speech made by the Emperor William at the opening of the Reichstag, his Majesty said that the policy of the German Empire was to exert that influence which resulted from Germany's love of peace, and by a close friendship with both her neighbours, to maintain concord among the Powers. His Majesty then announced that an increase in the German Army was necessary owing to the increase in the armies of adjoining States.

INCREASE OF THE GERMAN ARMY.

BERLIN, Nov. 25.

The German Army has been increased by forty-one thousand men.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 25.

The *Official Messenger* announces that France protects Russian subjects in Roumelia because there are no German Consuls in that province, but Germany protects the Russians in Bulgaria.

GENERAL KAULBARS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 25.

His Majesty the Sultan will receive General Kaulbars in private audience to-morrow.

A LIBEL CASE.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

In the case of Adams *versus* Coleridge, in which the plaintiff sued the defendant for libel, a verdict has been given in favour of the defendant.

ANOTHER PLOT IN SOFIA.

SOFIA, Nov. 25.

A plot, hatched at the Cadets' School here, has been discovered to murder the Bulgarian Regents and others favouring their cause. Several arrests have been made.

THE BULGARIAN THRONE.

The Bulgarians are strongly averse to the candidacy of Prince Nicholas of Mingrelia.

THE VICEROY AT HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 26.

The Viceregal party drove early this afternoon to lunch with the Hyderabad Contingent mess at Bolarum, and stopped *en route* at Secunderabad, where the residents of the Cantonment presented an address at the Court House. The address pointed out the grievous want of a proper water supply, and asked the Government to grant a loan at a low rate of interest for a water and drainage scheme; it also requested the constitution of a Municipal Committee and the separation of the Military from the Civil districts of the town, as Bangalore and Poona. It finally urged the appointment of a Judge for Secunderabad, a competent Judicial Assistant, to relieve the Resident of his appellate functions.

The Viceroy thanked the residents for the address, and continued:—"Undoubtedly, one great advantage which persons in my position derive from travelling about the country, is that they are brought into immediate contact with the representatives of various sections of which the great community is composed. Not only so, but each interest in its turn has the opportunity of making known to the Viceroy its several wants, needs and aspirations. You have done right in calling my attention to those three important subjects which are more particularly mentioned in your address. I quite agree with you in thinking that the want of a proper supply of pure and wholesome water is an intolerable calamity to any community, and I rejoice with you to think that you have taken steps to have remedied this defect. It would not be proper for me to commit myself in regard to the specific means which you have pointed out, by which the Government of India can come to your assistance. This at all events I will say, that as soon as I reach Calcutta, the substance of your address shall be submitted to the proper authorities. I can only make the same reply to the other two topics, if not of equal, at least of considerable moment, to which you have drawn my attention."

HYDERABAD, Nov. 26.

At last night's banquet to Lord and Lady Dufferin, the Nizam entertained in princely style nearly three hundred guests, among them being Lord Shaftesbury, the Hon. Terence Blackwood, Mr. Crosthwaite, Commissioner of the Central Provincess Sir Harry Prendergast, Mr. Cordery, the Resident. A large number of officers from Secunderabad and Bolarum, as well as those belonging to the Nizam's Regular troops were also present. The Cavalry lined the road from the Residency to the City, and the Infantry from there to the Palace, where the Mysorean Regiment was stationed. Inside the City the illuminations were superb. A specially fine display was made at the Minister's Palace. The spectacle at the Chor Mahila Palace was also of unsurpassable brilliancy and grandeur. Its buildings, terraces, and gardens showed countless lamps, including gorgeous bouquets of crystal flowers illumined by the electric light.

After the banquet, Lord Dufferin witnessed a magnificent display of fireworks within the Palace grounds.

Considerable feeling exists at the unaccountable exclusion of high State officials from yesterday's Durbar and banquet. At the Durbar, Mehdi Ali, Political Financial Secretary, Abdul Huk, Home Secretary, Cheragh Ali, Revenue Secretary and Mahomed Sidik, Judicial Secretary, were alone invited, the heads of Departments, Commissioners, and others of high rank being ignored by the Government. The programme arranged for the presenting at this interview of the Ministers and Officers of State with the Hyderabad Nobles, but none besides four Secretaries of State had this opportunity, having been prevented from attending the Viceroy's levée by the fact that the Viceroy and Nizam had not then exchanged visits. This exclusion from the Durbar shuts out State officials from any presentation during the present stay of the Viceroy. The low place assigned in the Durbar to the four Secretaries invited is also cause of much resentment.

The Viceroy to-day received at the Residency a deputation representing the Berars, who travelled from Amraoti and Akola to present an address adopted by the inhabitants. Mr. Leslie Saunders, the Commissioner of the Province, introduced the deputation. The address, which was read by Khan Bahadur Khoga Badruddin Kaji, referred to the material prosperity and moral well-being of Berar since its assignment to the British Government. The address pressed upon the Viceroy the importance of locating the High Court in the Province itself, instead of at Hyderabad, and asked that Berar might be included in the scope of the Civil Service Commission, and some one acquainted with the administration of Berar appointed on the Commission.

The Viceroy, after thanking them for the cordial address, said:—"I am very much obliged to you for having put yourselves to inconvenience in coming so far in order to present it to me. I am delighted to hear the excellent account you give of the growing prosperity of the Berars, of the expansion of their agricultural industries, their Railway system, and their various branches of commercial enterprise. I also note with satisfaction that you are pleased to join with the inhabitants of other provinces in recognising Lady Dufferin's earnest desire to improve the medical treatment which is now available for the women of India. The more the subject is enquired into, the more evident it is that no greater boon could be bestowed upon the inhabitants of this country. With regard to the observation you have made with reference to your High Court, I am happy to be able to tell you that at all events in principle your representations have the favourable consideration of the Supreme Government, and I am in hopes that such arrangements will be made as will satisfy what appear to be your just and reasonable demands. I have already had an opportunity at Poona of explaining the principles on which the Civil Service Commission lately instituted has been composed, and I am sure you all will understand that to add indefinitely to the numbers of that Commission would render it an unwieldy and impracticable body, and that if delegates from every geographical area in India were to be introduced into it, it would be impossible for it to conduct its business in a satisfactory manner. But this I say without hesitation, that whatever principles or arrangements may be decided upon by the Commission in regard to the future Civil Service of India, they will be as applicable to the Berars as to any party of the country."

The principal members of the deputation had subsequently an interview with Lady Dufferin, whose movement, the address stated, had been received by the province in a spirit of thankful appreciation. Major Hamilton introduced the deputation to her Excellency.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 26.

The Governor of Madras meets the Viceroy at the Arconum Junction on Monday morning. The Viceroy will not embark at Pondicherry as originally arranged, but will travel by special train through from Pondicherry to the Madras Pier, going direct from there on board the Clive.

THE OPERATIONS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 25.

Major Symonds, South Wales Borderers, with the mounted infantry, successfully captured the camp, arms and transports belonging to Hla Oo in the Chindwin district. Hla Oo received intelligence of the British approach, and with his followers narrowly escaped into the dense jungle, leaving his prisoners behind.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, Nov. 26.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Malwa, with the outward Engish mails of the 19th inst., left here for Bombay, at midnight yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Nov. 25.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Quetta, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this morning.

SUEZ, Nov. 25.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	3 11-16
The Manchester market has been steady.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	72⅞
4½ per cent. do.	74⅞
3 per cent. Consols for account	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	101½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109⅞
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1s. 5 11-16d
Bar Silver	46⅛

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion (Issue and Banking Departments), £20,100,000; unchanged; public deposits, £3,100,000; decrease £200,000; other deposits, £22,800,000; decrease, £300,000; other securities, £18,700,000; decrease, £300,000; notes and gold, £11,600,000; increase, £400,000.

The Bank's Reserve is 45 per cent. of the Liabilities.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(NOVEMBER 26.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 25.—Owing to the pressure of State traffic, until further notice the private and deferred Press telegrams to all stations in Upper Burma above Allanmyo, must be forwarded by wire, as far as Prome, whence they will be posted to destination.

Similarly private and deferred Press messages from Burma will be posted to Prome for transmission.

Other Press messages will be accepted as hitherto.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, Nov. 25.

10 p.m.	78·3

FRIDAY, Nov. 26.

6 a.m.	76·5
10 a.m.	80·6
2 p.m.	84·1
4 p.m.	82·5

THE Hon. Andrew R. Scoble, Legal Member of the Viceregal Legislative Council, is expected to leave here for Calcutta on Sunday evening. Mr. Scoble, who was lately one of the directors of the G. I. P. Railway Company, visited on Thursday evening their extensive goods sheds at Wari Bunder, in company with Mr. Henry Conder, General Traffic Manager, Mr. Swan, Goods Superintendent, and Mr. Dawson, District Engineer. The party was received at Wari Bunder by Mr. Lambert, Goods Traffic Inspector, and they appeared to be much pleased with all the arrangements of the place.

THE P. and Co.'s s-s. Verona, which arrived with the Australian mails yesterday afternoon, had among her passengers Mr. J. F. Sheridan's comedy, company, which will perform at the theatre one of the most laughable oddities that have ever been placed on the stage, namely, "Fun on the Bristol." Mr. Sheridan's is without doubt one of the best companies that have visited India, its tour in England, the United States, and the Australian Colonies having been one long course of success and we may be sure that its presence at the Gaiety will bring together crowded audiences.

THE Rao of Cutch leaves Bombay on Thursday morning next.

THE Thakore Saheb of Limri left Bombay yesterday for his territory.

A TELEGRAM from Calcutta, yesterday, says:—"A cyclonic storm is approaching the coast. The centre will probably cross the coast near Vizagapatam within 24 hours."

THE Wreck Department of Calcutta is doing some good work. It has just published "Notices to Mariners," giving the new lights, buoys, and recently-discovered dangers along the whole coast-line of India, Burma, and Ceylon. The results of the labours of the Marine Survey are thus made available for the guidance of mariners.

GENERAL CHESNEY and Sir Auckland Colvin reached Calcutta on Tuesday morning, the former from the north, and the latter from the south. General Chesney has gone to Burma.

IT is stated by a Calcutta paper that the sentence in the Gibbon's case will be remitted by the Supreme Government. The matter was referred to the High Court Judges, who advised the Government to adopt that course.

MR. W. C. MACPHERSON, Under-Secretary in the Revenue Department of the Bengal Government, returns from furlough on the 27th instant, Mr. G. K. Lyon, the officiating incumbent, will probably continue to officiate as Under-Secretary in the vacancy caused by the departure, on leave, of Mr. H. A. W. Phillips.

A CURIOUS revelation is likely to ensue from the Sabathu outrage case. One of the three souldiers, who were convicted of brutally injuring two unoffending natives, was named Clinton. Clinton was also the name of one of those concerned in the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Bourke—a boy who climbed a tree and acted as a lock-out for the assistants Brady and Fitzharris; and it is said that there are strong suspicions of identity. It is strange, of course, that a man connected with such a crime as the Phœnix Park murder should not have changed his name before enlisting but on the other hand, in the matter of age, the Sabathu ruffian answers well to the required description being mere youth

TANTIA BHIL is reported to have once more appeared on the scene of his exploits. This time he made use of a new stratagem to extort money. Attended by some of his followers, he made away with a lad of a well-to-do Patel from a village called Baroor in the Khandwa district, sending word to his father that he could get back his son on a payment of three thousand rupees at the time and place named by him. The matter was reported to the police who, in company with some villagers, followed the dacoits. A skirmish ensued in which, it is reported, one of the dacoits was shot dead, Tantia and remaining followers made good their escape. Nothing has yet been heard of the Patel's son.

TOURISTS and other travellers from Darjiling to Kalimpong have, during the last few days, witnessed the curious spectacle of Tibetan coolies laden with Chinese tea from Szechuen wending their way, in full view of many Indian tea gardens, to the Darjiling Bazaar, where they dispose of their loads at prices higher than the best Indian teas can command. It might be supposed that the tea they bring is of exceptionally fine quality and flavour, but quite the reverse appears to be the case. It is brick tea, and of the roughest description; so rough, indeed, that the poorest of the Chinese in Szechuen scorn to drink it, and pay ten times its price for their daily beverage. It consists entirely of branches broken off the trees and dried in the sun, the cost price of which at the place of production is less than Rs. 4 per cwt., or about half an anna a pound. Several maunds have already arrived this winter, and more are on the road. "It seems almost incredible," says the *Englishman*, "that our planters should allow such a state of things to continue under their very noses. There can be no reasonable doubt that very soon after the present obstructions at the Jelep Pass are removed (and there is reason to think that they cannot be much longer maintained) the whole of the six or seven million inhabitants of Tibet, whose whole business in life" Mr. Cooper tells us, 'seems to be to procure a sufficiency of tea,' will derive their supply of this necessary from India. Meanwhile our planters, who are now allowing the prunings of their gardens to be taken away and used as fuel, might make a few experiments in brick tea manufacture, with the immediate object of displacing the Chinese article that is now consumed in the midst of their own gardens, and with the further view of being in a position, when the time arrives, to supply the vast market north of the Himalayas with Indian tea suited to the palate of the Tibetans."

POVINDAH merchants from the Ghazni direction, who have come by the Goomul Pass route, say that the Amir's troops have been beaten by the Ghilzais; that the insurrection is rapidly spreading; and that some of the Amir's troops and artillery have treacherously gone over to the Ghilzais, and are fighting against the Amir now. They add that the outbreak is a popular demonstration against the English alliance, led by religious fanatics, among the most prominent of whom are the sons of the late Moollah Mooshkee Alum, who caused Sir Fred. Roberts' force to be besieged at Sherpur during the last British occupation of Kabul; and that the honourable reception accorded by the Amir to the Boundary Commission gave great popular offence, and has been productive of distruct and suspicion that he was about to yield to a future British occupation of Afghanistan. They predict that still greater trouble and disaster to the Amir is therefore imminent; and that he will be unable to steer through the present storm. "All this, of course," the Lahore paper explains, "is only the story of a few traders, and in distinct contradiction of intelligence authoritatively put forward from other sources. Whenever a rising of any sort occurs in Afghanistan, there are always fanatical Moollahs enough to endeavour to give it the aspect of a *jehad*; and the political opposition of the Ghilzai to the Amir's rule is only kept down by the constant application of force. Hence there is always danger that a rising, whatever its origin, may become a widespread rebellion: and the story of the Povindah merchants may be accepted rather as an enunciation of this truth, than as a narrative of facts. The good-will of the Afghans to the Boundary Commission was so conspicuously displayed elsewhere than at Cabul, that it may be taken for granted that those unruly spirits who oppose the English alliance, are but a small minority of the people: and that, provided that the Amir's throne can be safeguarded against other discontents, it will not be shaken, but rather strengthened, by the cordial friendship recently cemented between India and Afghanistan."

IT is stated that the number of regiments from the different Presidencies now in Burma with similar numbers is causing great confusion, and an order has been issued on the subject directing the whole regimental name to be written on official letters. There are the 1st Bengalis, 1st Madrassis and 1st Bombay; 5th Bengal, 5th Madras, and 5th Bombay; 16th Bengal, 16th Madras; 23rd Madras and 23rd Bombay; 25th Madras and 25th Bombay, and many more. Then there are 5th Bengalis and 5th Bombayites; both are light infantry regiments, and both are in the same Brigade (the 1st).

THE sepoys who were tried for manslaughter for firing into a caravan of Shan traders some months ago at Beelin, under the idea that they were dacoits, have all been aquitted. What was called the Beelin catastrophe took place on the 12th of June last, or five months ago. Beelin is about half-way between Moulmein and Toungoo in the Shwaygyen district of the Tenasserim division. A detachment of the 30th Madras Infantry were, on the morning of the 12th of June, informed that a large party of Shan dacoits were preparing to attack the town. The troops paraded, and the Commandant with twenty sepoys went forward to meet the supposed dacoits. No one had heard of any trading party being in the vicinity. The sepoys alleged that they were first fired on by the strangers; the latter, after four of their number had been killed and three wounded, vowed they were a peaceable party of Shan traders. A number of guns, revolvers and dahs were, however, found about them. The civil officer of Beelin was absent from the town at the time. These were the facts of the case as ascertained on the 2nd of July last.

THE ways of the Telegraph Department are dark and mysterious. An "Urgent" message was handed in the other day, and the following note was returned to the sender:—"The class of this message has been changed from X to P, because the working hours of the office to which it is addressed are over for the day. The message will arrive at the time for reopening under the ordinary change." Now what is meant by "under the ordinary change?" We have searched the "Telegraph Guide" in vain for an explanation. But if the "Guide" throws no light upon this riddle, it is very explicit in some other respects. The Department takes good care to limit its responsibility. Its very first rule is as follows:—"The accuracy of telegrams is not guaranteed, and the sender and receiver must accept all risks arising from non-delivery, errors, or delays." Another rule is particularly interesting to the Press. Any private individual or firm, it seems, may send single messages of 500 words, but the Press is not allowed to exceed 265 words at a time. "There is something here," remarks the *Englishman*, "that requires explanation," and it may be added a remedy.

THE following is the famous clause 8, of the Government Resolution of the 1st July, 1870, which has given rise to the controversy about the pensions of the members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service in India. The rupee here is always spoken of in sterling:—"1st, That half-pay pensions should not exceed £500 a year, whatever the amount of salary, or £400 a year when the salary does not exceed 12,000 rupees per annum: 2nd, That one-third pay pensions should not exceed £300 a year, whatever the amount of salary, or £200 a year if the salary shall not exceed Rs. 12,000 per annum," and so through, out the *Resolution*, while the salaries are quoted in rupees, the pensions are always given in so many pounds sterling per annum.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL is imitating Mr. Gladstone in the diversity of his interests and occupations. In one week he attended a Cabinet Council one day, went duck-shooting the next, and immersed himself in the labours of his department on the day after. A fresh explanation has been put forward to account for his absence from the Lord Mayor's banquet. It is stated that the noble lord does not desire to identify himself too closely with city interests, because it is quite on the cards that he may introduce into Parliament a measure for the reform of the City Corporation and the City Guilds on the lines of the abortive schemes of Sir William Harcourt and Sir Charles Dilke.

ACCORDING to the latest official return prepared by Mr. Hayter, the Government Statist, in Melbourne, the total population of the Australasian Colonies is 3,334,325. Of the total Victoria has the largest number, 991,869, but New South Wales is not very far behind with 957,914. The total revenue of the Colonies is £24,019,887, and the expenditure £24,185,534. New South Wales has the largest revenue, £7,587,368, while the income of Victoria is £6,290,361. The total public debts of the Colonies amount to no less than £140,970,119. The largest trade appears to be done by New South Wales, where the value of the imports is £23,365,196, and that of the exports £16,541,745, as compared with imports to Victoria valued at £18,044,604, and the exports, £15,551,758. The total value of the imports to the Colonies was £63,268,491, and of their exports £51,553,486. To show the comparative relation of the Australian and Indian trade we may add that the annual value of our foreign commerce amounts to nearly 140 millions sterling.

IN the current number of the *National Review*, Mr. Nanda Lal Ghosh has an article on the subject of social reform in India. Mr. Nanda Lal Ghosh regards the recent deliverance of the Government of India on the marriage question as a wise Resolution so far as it is based on a disinclination to interfere with the religious ordinances of the Hindus; but he thinks Government might protect the minority who take advantage of Act XV. of 1856 by declaring what he calls "caste boycotting" illegal. Then again, he cites the *Kama Sutra* to show that the religious lawgivers never intended marriage in the case of men who were not earning their own livelihood. He would, therefore, propose that the several Universities of India should pass a rule that no one should be admitted to the Matriculation Examination if married. Mr. Lal Ghosh, however, admits that, at the best, these measures would be but palliatives, and here his remarks are eminently to the point. The question of social reform is essentially a question for the people, and, says Mr. Lal Ghosh, 'if these almost numberless associations that have sprung up (and are springing up daily) throughout the length and breadth of the land for the last ten years, and the zeal displayed by a few able men in their formation, were for discussing social questions instead of for political agitation and speculation, India would have approached much nearer the political millennium which some of her eloquent sons hope to bring about."

MILITARY NEWS.

SEEMINGLY the authorities, who rule the destinies of India from Calcutta and Simla, have marked the Madras Gun Carriage Institution also for the fate to which they have decreed the Gunpowder Factory, for instructions have been issued that no more new carriages are to be constructed, but that the work of the factory is to be confined to repairs alone. Enquiries are being made to draft, if possible, into the Regulars (Artillery) the men of the corps that may care to complete service, after those that are entitled to pension are retired.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 25th November, 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·887
Temperature of the Air	80·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·2
Dew Point	70·3
Relative humidity of Air	·722
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	[illegible]
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·1
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	73·0
General Directions of Wind.*	ENE, NE, ENE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	225

* From midnight to midnight.

NEWS-LETTERS FROM THE MOFUSSIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

AMRAOTI, Nov. 23.

AFTER a deal of red-tapeism and circumlocution the sanction of the local Government has at length been received to open the proposed school for European and Eurasian children in Berar. Mr. Cordery would not, however, make any concessions, or relax the grant-in-aid rules, and has, therefore, sanctioned the grant of only a sum of Rs. 3,375, being half of the total outlay on the school buildings. He states that the relaxation prayed for, *viz*, to grant Rs. 150 per mensem for a schoolmaster and schoolmistress is too much to allow for 24 pupils, and therefore regrets being compelled, though reluctantly, to negative the proposal. And he tempers his negation with advising efforts being made to raise subscriptions and collect funds, and when this is done, he promises to decide the question of the grant-in-aid for the schoolmaster and schoolmistress. In anticipation of sanction, in its entirety, of the proposed scheme, the Roman Catholic authorities went through all the trouble and expense of getting out half-a-dozen Nuns direct from France, to manage the proposed Convent. But now that Government is averse to the proposal, they have accepted the inevitable, and intend starting the school from the 1st of January next. The unexpected refusal of the Resident has been a sore disappointment to many, more specially to the promoters of the scheme, to find their efforts so very unsuccessful. Considering the great want of such an institution in Berar, and the inability of parents to send their children to expensive schools in other provinces, it was assuredly not too much to expect Government to treat the subject a little more liberally and to stretch a point in regard to the grant in question. It is impossible to raise local subscriptions to the extent required by rule to enable the Resident to accord sanction to the grant, and, therefore,his generous promise to reconsider the question of fees might as well never have been made. The Right Rev. J. M. Tissott, D.D., S.J., Lord Bishop of Vizagapatam, is fortunately here on a visit, and, as the scheme requires his approval and sanction, everything will doubtless be arranged to have the school started on the date specified. He is at present gone to Ellichpur to see what progress the Rev. Father Power has made in repairing the chapel there, which is in a very dilapidated condition indeed. The Roman Catholic congregation here is making strenuous efforts to celebrate the feast of St. Francis Xavier, their titular saint, with becoming *eclat* on the 3rd of December. This festival is always celebrated with great pomp and ceremony annually, but this year it is expected that the arrangements will be on a more elaborate scale, both on account of the presence of Bishop Tissot, and the more artistic decorating of the chapel, owing to the superior knowledge of Calisthenics possessed by the nuns.

Out of thirty-four candidates who appeared at the recent Law examination for Executive and Ministerial officers, only ten passed. Of these, seven passed the Higher and three the Lower Standard. Among the latter is Mr. Stanley Murray, whilom head clerk of the Resident's Political Office, who was appointed Extra Assistant Commissioner last year. His usual good luck has not left him, for he has only the other day left for Hyderabad to take up the onerous duties of Extra Assistant to the Resident in charge Resident's offices, rendered vacant by the death of Mr. John Hughes. He gains Rs. 200 by the change. During the last few months Mr. Murray was assiduously engaged in compiling a manual for the Province, and this colossal literary work has now been entrusted to Mr. Extra Assistant Commissioner Gopal Shrikrishna Khaparde, B.A., LL.B.

The untimely death of poor Mr. Scott, an American Missionary of the Free Church, at Khangaon, cast a deep gloom over the little station where the rev. gentleman had endeard himself to all by his quiet and unobtrusive manners. It is said he would not take any medicines, professing to rely on faith than in the arts of Esculapius for his cure. Unfortunately, the fever from which he was suffering would not abate, and when the poor old gentleman was at last prevailed on to try some remedies, it was, alas! too late, and he succumbed. Had remedial measures been taken at the onset, a valuable life might have been saved.

Colonel Van Someren, the Provincial Head of the Forest Department, is devising new means of attracting the attention of outsiders to the splendid specimens of teak and other valuable timbers available in the reserved forests of the Melghat He is advertising for sale a thousand teak trees, girthing over fifty feet round the base, at liberal terms. Perhaps this is the first step towards the development of the teak trade, and, if he succeeds in obtaining purchasers for this his first lot, other steps will be taken on a more gigantic scale to make the rich forests of Berar yield a larger revenue than they at present do. The scheme is worthy a trial, and we wish Colonel Van Someren all success in his laudable enterprise.

The influx of emigrants from the famine-stricken parts of the Central Provinces into Berar will be a source of no little anxiety to the Beraris. As it is, food grains are being exported in very large quantities to Bombay and other places, thus reducing the Provincial stock, and this unexpected heavy drain on the already impoverished grain market, is certain to end, if not in famine, at least in a very near approach to it. It is said that the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces has adopted measures of relief, and has opened relief works in the affected parts. This will have the effect of inducing the immigrants to return to their deserted homes, as it must be more obviously advantageous to live in one's own country than to sojourn in alien lands, no matter how much blessed with plenty.

NAGPORE, Nov. 21.

THE Nagpore branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund has been fairly well subscribed to already. Over Rs. 30,000 have been collected. Some of the money has been utilised in the opening of a female class for instruction in Midwifery, under the superintendence of Civil Surgeon, Dr. J. F. Barter, at the Mayo Hospital. This class consists at present of five or six women of different castes, so that their services will eventually be available for all classes of native society. The women are at present paid monthly stipends, but it will cease when their course of study is completed and they set up in practice for themselves. As regards the Mayo Hospital, I may say that, under Dr. Barter's exertions, it has been greatly improved. More accommodation has been provided for all sections of the people, and the institution has become a very popular one in every respect.

Dr. Stanley Shaw, of the "Morris College," is endeavouring to promote more friendly intercourse between the European and educated native communities of Nagpore. He has issued a prospectus for the formation of an "Anglo-Marathi Association." Weekly meetings are proposed to be held at which Urdu, Marathi and English are to be spoken, and subjects of all descriptions, historical, poetical, scientific, &c., to be discussed. This is a happy idea of Dr. Shaw's, and one that, if properly carried out, will prove of much benefit, intellectually and socially, to all classes. There is a very large body of educated natives at this station who are familiar with English rule in India and English modes of thought; yet, I cannot help noticing that a broad line of demarcation divides them from the great mass of their uneducated countrymen; uneducated, *i.e.*, in regard to English ways and actions. Among the masses the crudest ideas still prevail in regard to their English rulers. Let me give an instance:—A few weeks backs a small "sham fight" was arranged by the local military authorities, and as artillery was expected to be used about the small hours of the morning, the public (European and native) were told not to be alarmed if they were disturbed by the booming of cannon so early. This was simple enough, yet I am told on reliable authority that it created something like a panic among a great number of the natives, some of whom hid their valuables, others sent away their families, and to my knowledge, in some instances, servants of English families brought their family jewels to their masters to keep, as they were certain they said there would be bloodshed to some considerable extent!

SADRA, Nov. 20.

A FEW days ago Colonel and Mrs. Scott, the Political Agent and his wife, who have been absent on two months' privilege leave, returned and were received with the usual sowari of his Highness the Gaikwar's Contingent, headed by the fine old Sooba, strengthened by a company of the new mounted police. The Kutcherry people, with the Personal Assistant, Rao Bahadoor Maneklal, having previously joined them. The town was enlivened by the presence of some of the leading Chiefs of the province and their retainers. In the evening the ceremony for laying the foundation of a college for the education of the young Chiefs of the province took place. Exactly at 5 p.m., the Political Agent, with the Maharaja and Mrs. Scott arrived, and, on passing a triumphal arch which had been erected for the occasion, the band of H. H. the Maharaja struck up the National Anthem. At the Durbar, which subsequently took place, his Highness the Maharaja delivered the following address:—"Colonel Scott,—Permit me, my valued friend, on behalf of myself and the several Talukdars of this province, to congratulate you upon the happy event we have assembled to inaugurate to-day—an event which is likely to confer a large and lasting blessing on the people of this province. Education is on all hands admitted to be the forerunner of the future prosperity of mankind, and your efforts to promote it since your advent into the province have been so successful that it is is no way necessary for me to enumerate them here. They are already well-known; chief amongst them has been your endeavour to develope the intellectual powers of the princes who have to prepare for the high responsibilities that will devolve upon them in years to come, and your kindly support given in this direction deserves, on the present occasion, special mention. We are indebted for the origination of this cause to Col. LeGeyt, but the seed sown by him would never have come to maturity but for the timely assistance given by yourself, who earnestly came forward to foster it. It is much to be feared that the Talukdari School, intended to confer immense benefit, would have failed in its purpose had it not been for the great interest you have taken in its maintenance and continuance. It affords me real pleasure to say that those concerned in its welfare have cordially supported the present movement set on foot by you, by liberal contributions which have enabled you to undertake the construction of a commodious and suitable building, and also to provide for the maintenance of the College. It gives me exceeding pleasure to observe that our ceremonies are graced by the presence of Mrs. Scott, who has always evinced sincere interest in matters connected with female education in, this province. We are happy to learn that Government have been pleased to permit us to commemorate your name amongst us by connecting it with this noble institution, intended to be a source of blessing to the rulers and the ruled of this historic land. In conclusion, kindly permit of my requesting you now to lay the foundation stone of the Scott College."

The address was translated into Gujerati by the Dewan, after which Colonel Scott, assisted by the Maharajah, laid the foundation-stone of the new College, the ceremony being witnessed by a crowd numbering some thousands. They proceeded afterwards to the Durbar room, where Colonel Scott replied as follows to an address by the Mahikantha Chiefs:—"Your Highness, Chiefs and Talukdars of the Mahikantha, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I need not assure you that, to accede to the request made on behalf of the Chiefs of the Mahikantha by H. H. the Maharaja, that I should assist on this occasion by laying the foundation-stone of the building intended for the education of the sons and relatives of those Talukdars whose means unfortunately are not sufficient to bear the cost of sending them to the Rajkumar College at Rajkote, has given me unqualified pleasure, and I most sincerely trust that the building of which the first stone has just been laid, may in due time entirely fulfil the ends for which it is intended, and prove a source of blessing to the rulers and the ruled in this province. We do not need to be told that, whilst an educated and intelligent ruler, one careful of the wants and interests of his subjects, thoroughly discriminating between right and wrong, and animated by a desire to see real justice done between man and man, is about the greatest blessing which can be conferred on the people, so, on the other hand, an uneducated ruler, negligent of his subjects' welfare, and caring only to promote his own interests at their expense, is about the greatest curse, which could be inflicted on them. Let us hope, therefore, that the education which will be imparted in this institution, will not be confined to mere book-learning alone, but that the moral training the young men may receive, will render them worthy of being counted in the former category, and may turn them out able to grapple with and overcome the various difficulties and temptations which will assuredly beset them when the responsibility of ruling their respective States, devolves upon them. On arriving at Sadra a year and-a-half ago, the very first thing which attracted my attention, was the wretched state of the Talukdari School and its surroundings. The accommodation for the School was wholly inadequate, and the arrangements for the dwelling-rooms for the Kunvars were so defective that notice of Government had been drawn to it, and it was shortly afterwards proposed to disestablish the school altogether and send the boys to be educated at some institution in Ahmedabad. Had the Chiefs of the Mahikantha allowed this to be done, they would have incurred, and deservedly so, a very great and lasting disgrace, for it would have been tantamount to admitting their inability to provide proper education for their sons; but when I put the matter before you, I am glad to say you saw it in its proper light, and, following the example set by our friend, that staunch supporter of education, H. H. the Maharaja of Idar, who with the Maharana of Danta and the Rao of Pol, between them subscribed Rs. 31,000, all of you came forward in the most praiseworthy manner, and subscribed in proportion to your means, the result being a total of over Rs. 77,000. Amongst the smaller Talukdars, the Thakores of Amlyara, Mausa, Katosan and Ilol, were specially conspicuous for their liberality, but when each and all have contributed in proportion to their means, it is perhaps invidious to make any distinction. Government has been pleased to express its fullest approbation of the liberality displayed by the Mahikantha Chiefs in providing a suitable school for their sons. Of the sum subscribed it is intended to expend Rs. 50,000 on the buildings, and to invest the remainder as the nucleus of an Endowment Fund; and I hope this Fund way from time to time be assisted and supplemented by those amongst you who may be liberally disposed, for I am sure no worthier object of your support can be found. That my name should be permanently connected with the institution, and that it should be called after me, permission for which was obtained by you from Government, is an honor which I never expected, and I need not assure you that it is exceedingly gratifying to me to think that my name will always be remembered in the Mahikantha in connection with this College, long after its owner has passed away from the scene of his labours. You may rest assured that, wherever I may be, I shall always take a lively interest in the College, and in the careers of those educated therein, and I should entreat you, my friends, the Chiefs and Talukdars of the Mahikantha, who are more directly concerned in its welfare than I am, to do likewise. The ball has been set rolling under auspicious circumstances, and it rests with you to keep it going: never, my friends, for your own credit, and for the credit of the Mahikantha, allow the College, of which the foundation has just been laid, to, in any way, fall short of the hopes which have been entertained for it On behalf of Mrs. Scott, I beg to thank you for the kind reference you have made regarding the support she has given to female education, in which she certainly evinces a lively interest, and will continue to do so as long as she remains amongst you, but she desires me to say that she would gladly see a little more appreciation on the part of the heads of families and fewer objections raised to sending their girls to receive the education placed within their reach, and to which they are as much entitled as the boys. I will not now detain you any longer, and will conclude by invoking the blessing of the Almighty upon the institution, the foundation stone of which I have just had the honor of laying."

This was interpreted in Gujerathi by Rao Bahadoor Maneklal, the Personal Assistant. *Attar* and *pan-supari* having been distributed, the Durbar broke up.

RUSSIAN VILLAGE LIFE.

A RUSSIAN village has never been a mere aggregation of individuals, but a very intimate association, having much work and life in common. These associations are called *Mirs* among the Great and White Russians, *Hromadas* among the Ruthenians. Up to the present time the laws allow them considerable amount of self-government. They are free to manage in common all their economical concerns. The land, if they hold it as common property—which is the case everywhere save in the Ruthenian provinces—the forests, the fisheries, renting of public-houses standing on their territory, &c., they distribute among themselves as they choose, the taxes falling to the share of the commune according to the Government tables. They elect the rural executive administration—*Starost* and *Starshinas*—who are (nominally at least) under their permanent control. A very important privilege too: they, the village communes composing the *Volost*, in general meeting assembled, elect the ten judges of the Volost. All these must be peasants, members of some village commune. The peasants' tribunal's jurisdiction is very extensive; all the civil, and a good many criminal offences (save the capital ones), in which one of the parties, at least, is a peasant of the district, are amenable to this tribunal. The peasants sitting as judges are not bound to abide in their verdicts by the official code of law. They administer justice according to the cutomary laws and traditions of the local peasantry.

The records of these tribunals, published by an official commission, afford us at once an insight into the peasants' original notions as to juridicial questions. We pass over the verdicts illustrating the popular idea as to land tenure, which is more or less known. We will rather try to elicit the other side of the question: the peasant's views on moveable property, the right of bequest, of inheritance, and their civil code in general, which presents some curious and unexpected peculiarities. The fact which strikes us in it is that among the peasants, where the patriarchal principle is as yet so strong and the ties of blood are held so sacred, kinship gives no right to property. The only rightful claim to it is given by work alone. Whenever the two come into conflict it is to the right of labour that the popular conscience gives the preference. The father cannot disinherit one son or diminish his share for the benefit of his favourite. Notwithstanding the religious respect in which the last will of a dying man is held, both the "Mir" and the tribunal will annul it at the complaint of the wronged young man, if the latter is known to be a good and diligent worker. The fathers themselves know this well. Whenever they attempt to prejudice in their wills one of the children, they always adduce as motive that he has been a sluggard or a spendthrift who has already dissipated his share. The favourite, on the other hand, is mentioned as "having worked hard for the family." Kinship has no influence whatever in the distribution and proportioning of shares at any division of property. It is determined by the quantity of work each has given to the family. A brother who has lived and worked with the family for a longer time will receive more, no matter whether he is the elder or the younger. He will be excluded from the inheritance altogether if he has been living somewhere else and has not contributed in some way to the common expenses. The same principle is observed in settling the differences between the other grades of kinsfolk. The cases of sons-in-law, step-sons, and adopted children, are very characteristic. If they have remained a sufficient time—ten ore more years—with the family, they receive, though strangers all the rights of legitimate children, whilst the legitimate son is excluded if he has not taken part in the common work. This is in flagrant contradiction with the civil code of Russia as well as of other European countries. The same contradition is observable in the question of women's rights. The Russian law entitles women—legitimate wives and daughters—to *one fourteenth* only of the family inheritance The peasant's customary law requires no such limitation. The women are in all respects dealt with like the men. They share in the property in proportion to ther share in the work. The sisters, as a rule, do not inherit from the brothers, because in marrying they go to another famly, and take with them as dowry the reward of their domestic work. But a spinster sister, or a widow who returns to live with her brothers, will always receive or obtain from the tribunal her share. The right to inheritance being founded on work alone, no distinction is made by the peasants' customary law between legitimate wives and concubines. It is interesting to note that the husband, too, inherits the wife's property (if she has brought him any) only when they have lived together sufficiently long—above ten years, otherwise the deceased wife's property is returned to her parents.

The principle, ruling the order of inheritance is to be detected as the basis for the verdicts in all sorts of litigation. Labour is always recognised as giving an indefeasible right to property. According to common jurisprudence, if one man has sown the field belonging to another—especially if he has done it knowingly—the court of justice will certainly deny the offender any right to the eventual product. Our peasants are as strict observers of boundaries, when once traced, as any agricultural folk. But labour has its imprescriptible rights. The customary law prescribes a remuneration for the work executed *in both* of the above mentioned cases—in the case of unintentional as well as in the case of premeditated violation of property. Only, in the first instance, the offender, who retains all the the product, is simply compelled to pay to the owner the rent of the piece of land he has sown, according to current prices, with some additional trifling present; whilst in the case of a violation made knowingly, the product is left to the owner of the land, who is bound, nevertheless, to return to the offender the seed, and to pay him the hired labourer's wages for the work he has done. If a peasant has cut wood in a forest belonging to another peasant, the tribunal settles the matter in a similar way. In all these cases the common law would have been wholly against the offender, the abstract right of property reigning supreme.

In the vast practice of the many thousands of peasants, tribunals, there are certainly instances of verdicts being given on other principles than this or contary to any principle whatever. Remembering the very numerous influences to which the modern village is subjected in these critical times, it would have been surprising if it were otherwise. Moreover, the peasants' tribunal has by its side the *pisar*, the communal clerk, a stranger to the village and its customs. This important person is the champion and propagator of the official views and of the official code. His influence on the decisions of the peasants' courts is considerable, as is well known. The rarity of the exceptions, however, makes the rule the more salient.

The peasants have applied their collective intelligence not to materia questions alone, or within the domain apportioned to them by law. The Mir recognises no restraint to its autonomy. In the conception of the peasants themselves, the Mir's authority embraces, indeed, all domains and branches of peasant life. Unless the police and the local officers are at hand to prevent what is considered an abuse of power, the peasants' Mir is always likely to exceed its competency. Here is a curious illustration. In the autumn of 1884, according to the *Russian Courier* of the 12th November, 1884, a peasants' Mir in the district of Radomysl had to pronounce upon the following delicate petition: one of their fellow-villagers, Theodor P., whose wife ran away from him several years before, and was living as housemaid in some private house, wanted to marry another woman from a neighbouring village. He accordingly asked the Mir to accept his bride as a female member of their commune. Having heard and discussed this original demand, the Mir passed unanimously the following resolution: "Taking into consideration that the peasant Theodor P., living for several years without his legitimate wife by the fault of the latter, is now in great need of a woman (!) his marriage with the former wife is dissolved. In accordance with which, after being thrice questioned by the elder (mayor) of our village as to whether we permit to Theodor P. to receive in his house as wife the peasant woman N——, we give our full consent. And if, moreover, Theodor P. shall have children by his second wife, we recognise them as legitimate and as heirs to their father's property, the freehold and the communal land included."

This resolution, duly put on the paper and signed by all the householders and by the elder of the village, was delivered as certificate of legitimacy to the happy couple, no one suspecting that the Mir had overstepped its power.

In the old time, as late as the sixteenth century, it was the Mir who elected the parson (as the sectarian villages are doing nowadays), the bishops only imposing hands on the Mir's nominees. The orthodox peasants have quite forgotten that historical right of theirs; but the natural right of the Mir allows it to deal even with subjects referring to religion.

The conversion to sectarianism of whole villages in lump is of very common occurrence in the history of modern sects. A sectarian apostle comes to a village and makes a few converts. For a time they zealously preach their doctrines to their fellow-villagers. Then, when they consider the harvest ripe, they bring the matter before the Mir, and often that assembly, after discussing the question, passes a resolution in favour of the acceptance of the new creed. The whole village turns "shaloput" or "evangelical," changing creeds as small States did in the Reformation time. To a Russian peasant it seems the most natural thing that the Mir should do this whenever it chooses. In my wanderings among the peasants, I remember having met near Riazan with a peasant who amused me much by telling how they succeeded in putting a check on the cupidity and extortion of the *pop* of their village. "When we could not bear it we assembled and said to him, 'Take care, batka (father); if you won't be reasonable, we, all the Mir, will give up orthodoxy altogether, and will elect a *pop* from among ourselves.'" And the *pop* then became "tender as silk," for he knew his flock would not hesitate in putting their resolve into effect.

The Mir is indeed a *microcosm*, a small world of its own. The people living in it have to exert their judgment on everything, on the moral side of man's life as on the material, shaping it so as to afford to their small associations as much peace and happiness as is possible in their very arduous circumstances.

Were these uneducated people able to achieve anything in the high domain of public morality? Yes! they were, though what they did cannot be registered in volumes like the verdicts of their tribunals. They have maintained through centuries and improved the old Russian principle of governing without oppression; the settling of all public questions by unanimity of vote, never by majority, is a wise rule, for a body of people living on such close terms. This system, however, could be rendered practicable with all sorts of people only by a high development of the sentiments of justice, equanimity, and conciliation. They made the devotion of the individual to the Mir the keynote of morals. They learned to exercise it in petty every-day concessions and services to the Mir. They raised it to the sublimity of heroism in the acts of self-sacrifice for the good of the Mir, examples of which are so frequent among our peasantry. To "suffer for the Mir," to be put in chains and thrown in prison as the Mir's *khodok* or messenger, "sent to the Tzar" with the Mir's grievances; to be beaten, exiled to Siberia or to the mines for having stood up boldly for the Mir's rights against some powerful oppressor, that is the form of heroism to which an enthusiastic peasant aspires, and which the people extol.

The orthodox church has no hold over the souls of the masses. The *pop* or priest is but an official of the bureaucracy and depredator of the commune. But the high ethics of Christianity, the appeal to brotherly love, to forgiveness, to self-sacrifice for the good of others, have always found an echo in our people's hearts. "The type of a saint as conceived by our peasants," says Uspensky, "is not that of an anchorite, timidly secluded from the world, lest some part of the treasury he is accumulating in heaven might get damaged. Our popular saint is a man of the Mir, a man of practical piety, a teacher and benefactor of the people." In Athanasieff's collection of popular legends we find an illustration of this idea. Two saints—St. Cassian and St. Nicolas—have come before the face of the Lord.

"What hast thou seen on the earth?" asks the Lord of St. Cassian, who first approached. "I have seen a moujik foundering with his car in a marsh by the wayside."

"Why hast thou not helped him?" "Because I was coming into Thy presence, and was afraid of spoiling my bright clothes."

The turn of St. Nicolas comes, who approaches with his dress all besmeared.

"Why comes thou so dirty into my presence?" asks the Lord. "Because I was following St. Cassian, and seeing the moujik of whom he just spoke, I have helped him out of the marsh."

"Well," said the Lord, "because thou, Cassian, hast cared so much about thy dress and so little about thy brother, I will give thee thy name's day only once in four years. And to thee, Nicolas, for having acted as thou didst, I will give four name's days each year."

That is why St. Cassian's Day falls on the 29th of February, in leap year, and St. Nicolas has a name's day each quarter.

Such is the peasant's interpretation of Christian morality. And is it not suggestive that the greatest novelist of our time, and a man of such vast intelligence as Count Leo Tolstoi, in making his attempt to found a purely ethical religion, formulates his views by referring the educated classes to the gospel *as it is understood by the moujik*?

Since we do not in the least presume to sketch anything like a full picture of our people's moral physiognomy we shall stop here. Our sole object has been to show that our peasantry on the whole, as it came to political life and freedom after centuries of internal growth, presents a race with highly developed social instincts and many elements promising further progress; and that the feelings of deep respect, sometimes of enthusiastic admiration, which the Russian democrats have for the peasantry, are not devoid of foundation. These feelings may often have been exaggerated, especially of old, when the two classes came for the first time into close contact. But excess of idealisation and sentimentality have become matter of history. They were destroyed by the rough touch of reality; and the mighty figure of the hero of the plough has not lost by being stripped of tinsel. Hewn in unpolished stone, he looks better than when robed in marble. The charm of his force, dauntless courage, and endurance is strengthened by the thrilling voice of pity for the overwhelming, the indescribable sufferings of this childlike giant. A passion for Equality and Fraternity is and will ever be the strongest, we may say the only strong social feeling in Russia. It is by no means the privilege of "Nihilists," or advanced parties of any kind; it is shared by the enormous majority of our educated class.—"*Stepniak*" *in the Fortnightly Review.*

WHAT RUSSIANS THINK.

A CORRESPONDENT contributes the following to the *Standard*:—"The great difficulty in Russia is first to get information, and then to send it safely out of the country. My only excuse for mentioning such well-known facts is the modying statement that this difficulty applies almost solely to those upon whom the Government and the Press depend for their information. The Russians are very suspicious of anybody connected with the Embassy or the Press; to be an attaché or a correspondent is almost the same thing, in their eyes, as to be a spy, and to such people they have nothing to say. But the chance traveller, who has no political object in view, will find the Russians about as candid and frank in conversation as any other folk, and, I believe, I may add, as truthful. Russian lies are proverbial, but these are diplomatic lies, without which, we are told, the science of diplomacy must speedily come to an end and the profession of Ambassadors collapse. It appears to me that readers of the *Standard* may be interested in hearing what cultivated Russians in private life are in the habit of saying and thinking about foreign politics. In revealing their ideas on such subjects I am committing no breach of confidence. What they said to me they said to many others, under no pledge of secrecy, and there is nothing in it that might not have been said to a member of the Embassy or to a regular correspondent of a newspaper, if only the Russians could overcome their invincible shyness of both classes. Moreover, there is nothing in what I have to say that is in the least degree discreditable to the people, or such as they might not say aloud in the presence of their own police. In talking with Russians there is one golden rule to bear in mind, and this is never to discuss their own Government and internal affairs. You may argue the Eastern Question in all its ramifications, and discuss the relations of Russia with Germany, Austria, and England; but if you touch on home matters you will very possibly get your friend into trouble, and receive yourself a polite intimation that your presence is no longer desirable on Russian territory. So at least I am told; and I certainly never heard the Government criticised.

I was in Russia through the early days of the Bulgarian troubles, and was able to study the people when the news of Prince Alexander's deposition arrived, and also when they heard of his equally unexpected return. Everyone was, of course, full of the news, and the Russians were jubilant and triumphant over us, English, when the first event became known, and no less chopfallen when the Prince returned apparently for good to Sofia. The whole affair was absolutely unexpected in St. Petersburg. Whatever hand the Russian Government had in preparing the way for an ultimate Revolution in Bulgaria, it is certain that they did not instigate the final *coup de main*, but, on the contrary, were much chagrined at so premature a *dénouement*. The Russians in private were quite ignorant of the plot, and had no idea what course the Czar would pursue. One feeling was universal, and that was what would be natural in Russians, a feeling of strong dislike towards Prince Alexander, whom they considered as having received his authority from Russia, and then as having deliberately set himself to upset her predominant influence in his Principality. Another impression prevailed, that England had rather shabbily "dropped" the Prince. But, as a whole, the non-official (and a good many of the official) Russians knew very little about the course of events in the Balkan States.

In conversation with many well-informed and strongly patriotic Russians, I was surprised to find that the traditional Anglophobia is by no means their favourite enmity. 'We do not like the English in the abstract,' they would say; 'we cannot abide your "spirited foreign policy," but there is a nation we dislike infinitely more than the English, and that is the German.' The reasons for this aversion are obvious enough to any one who has followed the history of Russia, and watched the influence of Germans in her Government and commerce; but I doubt whether the vehemence of this hatred is at all realised in England. "When are we going to war?" was often a playful question put to me, to which the only possible answer was, 'As soon as you like.' But when the conversation became serious the Russians would frankly state that they wanted nothing so little as a war with England; what they looked forward to with eager confidence was a struggle with Germany. 'We may tease you a little on the Afghan frontier,' they would say, 'just to keep you occupied and prevent your meddling with us too much in Europe; but we do not want India—or rather, to be candid, we know we cannot get it; what we do want is to establish our military supremacy in Europe as a step towards Constantinople. We must have the Bosphorus, nothing can keep us out of Constantinople though we may not enter it for years to come; but some day we shall be there.' And they would ask me, 'If you reverse our situations, and suppose the English in Russia, would not you determine to win for yourselves the capital on the Golden Horn?' 'We should have had it two centuries ago," was my reply, and no one who has travelled through Russia can fail to see that from a Russian point of view Constantinople is the necessary goal of their ambition and the essential condition of commercial prosperity—more than that the one thing needful to Europeanise Russia. I am not concerned with the defence of this view, I am only stating the fact that it is the dearest hope of the Russians, a hope which makes their eyes gleam when it is merely mentioned; and I am anxious to impress upon English readers that the Russians regard the weakening of Germany as the first step towards the consummation of this hope. War with England they do not want, though they profess to doubt whether, in the event of such a war, we could find any weak point to assail in their coasts, and they altogether refuse to believe that we should venture to land an army in Russian territory. No, their one idea is a struggle for military supremacy with Germany and the eventual occupation of Constantinople.

These may seem the very commonplaces of politics; but I do not think they are generally understood in England. We are somewhat old fashioned and behind in our knowledge of Russia; but it is only fair to add that they are much worse informed about us. Their papers swarm with reports of the 'Tithe agitation' and the 'Crofter's revolt,' and seek to impress upon their readers that England is in a state of anarchy bordering on revolution. As soon as a hostile article appears in an English paper it is reprinted in the *Journal de St. Petersbourg* and the other papers, and we too often adopt the same policy. Thus each nation obtains a one-sided and antipathetic idea of the other. There is no reason why we should not stand to our ancient policy as regards Russian advances in south-east Europe; but I believe we should be better able to oppose her if we did not fight so often in the dark.

Little as the Russians desire a war with England on the eternal Eastern Question, there is no doubt in the world that matters are, in a very prepared state in the Black Sea. I had an opportunity of viewing the new fortifications at Sebastopol, and it is impossible to resist the conclusion that the harbour has been rendered unassailable from the sea. The new earthworks now mount thirty-eight and forty-three ton Krupp guns, and range in innumerable tiers on either side of the inlet. On the land side no defences exist; the old Redan and Malakoff show their grassy sides against the sky, but they mount no guns, and the only earthworks on the land side are the ruins of those of 1854. The railway, which descends by a series of circular bends, reminding one a little of the St. Gothard line, is the true defence of Sebastopol on the land side; half a million of troops could be massed there in a few days. The Crimea is, in fact, save for the new batteries defending the harbour from a naval attack, and the all-important railway, in very nearly the same state as when we left it. Sevastopol itself has the aspect of a ruined town just being rebuilt; and the rebuilding, it must be owned, is now going on apace. The hills still show the remains of our soldiers' camps; you can trace the site of the mess tents of the various regiment by the stones still lying about; some of our wooden huts are still standing, used as garden sheds and the like; and our roads are, with the exception of the fine old Woronzoff road, the only road in that part of the Crimea. Thirteen thousand men are in camp outside Sebastopol, lies the huge Imperial yacht the Livadia, deserted by the present [illegible] and turned into a transport capable of carrying five thousand men. There are also twenty thousand men at Odessa, to adopt the lowest estimate, and these could be landed at Varna within forty-eight hours. Such, at least, is the Russian computation. There is nothing whatever except the "bad Black Sea" to prevent such an operation. The entrance to the Bosphorus, however, should the Russians attempt it, is by no means so easy, as it was some years ago. The Turks have realised that the defences on the eastern strait are not to be compared with those in the Dardanelles, and they have set about remedying this defect. New batteries are springing up on either side of the Bosphorus, near the entrance to the Black Sea, and when these are completed, if not already, the passage of a Russian man-of-war will probably be impossible. It is true that the guns are somewhat light and small in calibre, and are set, with a view to a broad range, in such wide embrasures that their carriages are dangerously exposed; but it must be remembered that it is not easy to hit a small object from a moving battery, such as a ship, and the guns on shore would probably give a good account of their opponents before the latter succeeded on dismounting them. The improved defences of the Bosphorus suggest food for reflection to us, English, no less than to the Russians. What will keep them out will also keep us in, and it might become a serious difficulty to pass the Bosphorus if Varna or Odessa had to be blockaded. The idea may seem perfectly absurd to those who have not recently been in Constantinople; but people who have lately studied the Turks are aware that their attitude towards Russia has undergone a radical change since the war. A clement policy towards prisoners of rank, and considerable indulgence in respect to the Indemnity, have made the Russians much more the friends than the enemies of Turkey in the eyes of many of the civil and also the military officers.

CARLYLE'S LETTERS.

MR. J. A. FROUDE writes to the *Times*:—"As an edition of Mr Carlyle's early letters by Mr. Charles Norton is attracting some attention, and as Mr. Norton has been pleased in an appendix to make severe reflections upon my own conduct, I venture to ask you to let me say a few words for myself in the *Times*. You may be the more willing to grant me this opportunity as, if I can help it, I shall never return to the subject again. Mr. Norton, like most of my critics, has overlooked the important consideration that I never wished to write Carlyle's life; that I never sought it; that I consented only at Carlyle's own urgent request. I undertook it at the sacrifice of all the arrangements which I had made for my future work, at the sacrifice of time and money which I could ill spare and, as it has turned out, of the peace and comfort which at my age become precious. Had I chosen the subject for myself, I might be supposed to have some private interest to further, some view to defend, some aim or other of my own, which I wished to arrive at. I did not choose it. It was chosen for me. I am charged with having disregarded instructions to suppress particular papers. I had no such instructions. Mr. Carlyle placed in my hands such letters, journals, &c., as he desired me to see. He left me with absolute discretion to do what I pleased with them. The only limitation which he ever made was at my own instance, when I remonstrated with him about certain passages which he had himself prepared for publication. If persons now professing to represent his wishes are to produce prohibitions given at an earlier time and before his commission to myself, and have authority to pretend that they were binding upon me, I have been treated with an unfairness to which it would be hard to find a parallel. In his will, as well as in his conversations with myself, he left me entire freedom, and desired all whom it might concern to regard my judgment as his own. Under these conditions I accepted my commission. I have no respect for idealizing biographies. I considered it my duty to draw as faithful a picture of Carlyle as I could from my own knowledge and from the materials with which he supplied me. I have done this to the extent of my ability. If there are errors of the press in my version of his letters, I did my best to avoid them. His handwriting was small and often difficult to read. I worked through his manuscripts with a magnifying-glass. As the different portions of my work were published I restored the papers which I had done with to Mr. Carlyle's niece, as he directed. As I could no longer refer to them, it would have been courteous, I consider, if, when she discovered mistakes, she had communicated them to me—with the "Reminiscences" especially, where, am told, the mistakes are most numerous. In that case, I was in such haste to let her have the originals that I trusted to my own transcripts, and did not allow myself time for a final revise before the book was republished. She was herself receiving the profits of this book as gift from myself and, had I not heard accidentally that the text required correction I might have continued to bring out new editions for her benefit without a word of warning. If there are mistakes in the letters and memorials of Mrs. Carlyle, they are not due to me. These volumes were printed directly from copies with which Carlyle furnished me. It has been over this publication that the chief irritation has arisen, and here I confess, I think, some blame attaches to Carlyle himself. If, in remorse for real or imagined faults of his own, he thought it right to put together these memorials, he should have himself decided whether they were to be printed or not. The responsibility should not have been left to a friend. He told me often that he ought to dopenance like Johnson; but, as a fact, he has left me to stand in the pillory for him, and I am tired of the situation. The greater part of his papers are

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now beyond my reach. Those who, like Mr. Norton, pretend to be most zealous for Carlyle's honour have disregarded absolutely the words in his will which were intended for my protection. Originally, I suppose, he meant these papers to remain in charge of myself or of his executors, for he left them without inventory for six years in my keeping, with instructions to burn freely, and without a word on their future disposition. In the last year of his life he desired me to give them to his niece. She now says that they had been hers long before the time when he spoke to me. If it was so, I ought to have been informed of it. When I was told that she was to have them, I was told also that of course she would make no use of them without consulting me. If she had been intended to use them independently of me, again I ought to have been made aware of it, that I might have the option which unquestionably I should have chosen—of relinquishing any share in the undertaking. I make no complaint. I merely say these things that the world may understand why for the future I must remain entirely silent under any attacks which may be made upon me, and take no part for the future in any controversy of which Carlyle is to be the subject. The four volumes of the "Biography" I revised carefully before returning the originals. The few faults which I found are corrected, and these volumes will be republished, if a new edition is called for. The manuscript of the letters and memorials annotated by Carlyle is mine, and remains with me. The copyright of the "Reminiscences" I have made over to the present holder of the originals of these; and now with my own will I shall neither write nor read another word upon a subject which has been the torment and perplexity of too large a portion of my life."

THE MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS.

A new and luxurious express service has been inaugurated, which is probably destined to revolutionise the railway traffic between London and Nice, Biarritz, Spain, Italy, and the south of Europe—not only in the saving of time it effects, but also in the arrangements made for the comfort and well-being of the passengers. The new service, which is to be known as the "Mediterranean Express," will for the present run bi-weekly, leaving Victoria Station on Thursdays and Saturdays at 9-40 a.m. The service has been arranged by the well-known International Sleeping Car Company, and is carried out by them with the assistance of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company. The train started for the first time yesterday, and among its passengers were several representatives of the Press, who travelled by special invitation as far as Paris in order to judge of the accommodation afforded. Leaving Victoria at 9-48 (eight minutes after the announced time, the delay being caused by the number of late arrivals) it reached Dover Pier punctually at 11-20. A very short interval sufficed to transfer the passengers and baggage on board the Victoria, the mangnificent new paddle steamer (an account of which has already appeared in our columns), which has made such remarkably rapid voyages across the Channel during the past four weeks. The vessel (which is the most powerful of her size afloat), working at a pressure of 110lbs., and travelling 18¾ knots, reached Calais at 12-41, having occupied only 1h. 11min. in the passage against tide and wind. At Calais Pier the new train, composed exclusively of saloon carriages, was waiting for the passengers, and a start was made punctually to time at 1-20. The train comprises drawing-room, dining-room, and sleeping cars, sufficient to accommodate 100 passengers, and is fitted with a kitchen, the capacities of which, seem as unlimited as its dimensions are the reverse. Shortly after starting, a luncheon was served which would do credit to any hotel, and met with the approval of everyone on board. At Pierrefitte, which was reached at 5-54, two carriages were detached and sent on to Paris, where they arrived at 6-18, while the main portion of the train continued its way southwards to Nice, where it is due at 1-20 to-day. At Pierrefitte a second portion of the Nice train is detached for Biarritz and the Spanish frontier, while the main train proceeds from Nice to the Italian. A special feature in the arrangements made for the comfort of passengers is to be found in the fact that luggage is examined in the train itself, without any necessity for alighting, and each portion of the train, whether it be for Paris, Nice, or Spain, proceeds to its destination without any necessity for passengers leaving their carriages during the journey. The first journey made yesterday was, in every sense of the word, a personally conducted one, being accompanied by the directors of the various companies interested. The Victoria was engineered under the charge of Mr. Kintley, the engineer of the Chatham Company, and the train from Calais to Paris was in charge of Mr. Somers, the London agent of the Sleeping Car Company, to whose efforts much of the success achieved is due. The saving of time effected to Nice is 2h. 40min., and to other places in proportion; and this would be doubtless greater were it not for the customary dilatoriness of the French railway officials. In December the through train will be continued as far as Rome, and further extensions will doubtless be made as they are required.

"COMMERCE vs. CREMORNE."

This week's *Punch* has a clever cartoon entitled, "What Shall the Imperial Institute Be? or H. R. H. between Cremorne and Commerce," and the following paragraph in reference to it:—"Commerce *versus* Cremorne.—What Commerce says:—'Business first, pleasure afterwards,' is [illegible] old and excellent motto. And when the business is imperial business, on such a colossal and comprehensive scale, as it must be to advance the [illegible] relations of mutual affection and interest between Great Britain and her world-scattered colonies and dependencies, the motto applies with more than usual fulness and force. For great occasions, great enterprises. A Royal Jubilee does not occur every year, or even every century. Ten thousand additional tea-garden lamps will not suffice to mark what must be so memorable and may be so fruitful a conjuncture. No one has anything to say against the pleasant illuminated popular shows which South Kensington has seen during several successive years, culminating in the splendid and suggestive 'Colinderies' of the past season. The public has been mightily pleased with them, and, quite properly, thankful to all, from the Prince downwards, who have helped to provide them. But a Jubilee means more, marks more, and demands more than the best-arranged combination of exhibition and pleasure gardens can supply. The Empire is something more than a popular show, and Commerce cannot make her home at Cremorne. The Ligh[illegible] imperialism has laid hold of the public imagination. The unification of the heterogeneous items constituting what is known as the British Empire is the dream and the desire of all. Federation is in the air. At this moment comes a rare and a striking opportunity of doing something practical on a large scale and in permanent fashion, in the direction of our desire and towards the realization of our dreams. It is, above all things, to be desired that the opportunity should not be missed, nor, what is of almost more importance, misused. Commerce, speaking gravely and earnestly in the name of the larger and more abiding interests of the Empire, demands that the Jubilee Institution, whatever form it may assume, shall be large in its scope and abiding in its influence. An Imperial Institution—call it 'Colonial Museum,' 'Imperial Commercial Museum,' or what you please—which shall be a comprehensive, orderly, easily accessible display of the realms and the resources of the Empire, a centre of intelligence, a bond of sympathy, a nucleus of co-operation, would answer to that ideal. Shows and thronging sightseers, bands and refreshment booths, coffee stalls and coloured lamps, the Crystal Palace without its acrobats, and Cremorne without its dancing, will not. The Imperial Institution to be worthy of its great occasion and to subserve its large ends must be largely conceived, carried out in a spirit of cordial co-operation with the representatives of all the interests involved, and—last, not least—suitably and conveniently localized. South Kensington, whatever its merits and its charms is not the unquestioned centre of the empire, nor the undisputed hub of the commercial universe. To help to carry out this grand and fruitful Imperial commemoration in the spirit and with the aims above set forth is a task worthy of the most strenuous and unselfish, the most far-seeing and fadsacrificing efforts of every thoughtful patriot and especially a thoughtful patriot, who is also a popular Prince. It is thus that Commerce speaks on this great occasion. Mr. Punch says ditto to Commerce, or rather he puts, in his own inimitable way, views which are his own, and which he is sure Commerce does, and the Prince will, share with him. And the Prince and Commerce, of course, will say ditto to Mr. Punch.

MINOR LEGISLATION OF THE YEAR.

Though this year's legislation has been all but barren as to matters of *haute politique*, it has given us several statutes of much social importance. Among these perhaps the one of widest interest is that which came into operation the other day, revolutionizing the idea of shopkeeping. A shopkeeper is no longer to be an absolute monarch in his own shop. Hitherto he has been able to make his assistants work as long as he chooses, or rather as they can be induced. The result has been that, according to Sir John Lubbock, a very large number, if not the majority, of shopkeepers' assistants in London work from 75 to nearly 90 hours a week, for they work from 22 to 14 hours on five days of the week and from 15 to 17 on one day. It cannot but be acknowledged that Sir John Lubbock is right in asserting that after a day's work of 14 hours hardly a moment is left for amusement or self-improvement, for obtaining fresh air or for enjoying family life, or for any of those occupation which cheer, brighten, and ennoble life. At any rate the health of many is, as the new statute sets forth in its preamble, injured by reason of the length of the period of their employment. But we have already commented on the bearings of the Act. What we propose to do here is to set forth briefly its actual provisions.

The persons whose hours of labour are watched over are "young persons" of either sex under the age of 18. To ordinary assistants of mature age the principle of freedom of contract is left untouched. But all "young persons" are forbidden to be employed "in or about a shop" for a longer period than "74 hours, including meal times" in any one week. The "week" that is here meant is not any seven successive days, whatever taken at random, but the period between 12 on a Saturday night and midnight on the succeeding Saturday. It is not made compulsory to close a shop at any precise time, nor are the hours of any one particular day limited. It is for the shopkeeper himself to decide how much of the 74 hours is to be assigned to each day of the week. The number of hours thus allowed is greater by two than was first suggested by the Bill, which originally asked that 12 hours in a day should be the *maximum* of employment.

In factories, of course, the hours of labour have for some time been limited; and it was foreseen that possibly an endeavour might be made to evade the law by working part of the day in a factory and part in a shop. To guard against this it is directed that where a young person has been employed in a factory the number of hours allowed by the Factory Acts is not to be exceeded on his proceeding to work the same day in a shop.

Next let us inquire what kind of establishments are affected by the statute These include all "retail and wholesale shops, markets, stalls, and warehouses in which assistants are employed for hire." Originally it was intended to exclude public houses and refreshment houses from the operation of the Act, but this intention was abandoned in Parliament. The only exceptions refer to members of the employer's own family, a special provision exempting "shops where the only persons employed are at home—that is to say, are members of the same family dwelling there," and also exempting "members of the employer's family dwelling in a house to which the shop is attached." A regulation that is likely to escape the notice of many shopkeepers is that in every shop where young persons are employed, a notice is required to be exhibited in a conspicuous place. This notice must state the number of hours in the week during which they may lawfully be employed there.

An important feature of the Act is that, while these regulations are laid down, no inspection whatever is directed to see that they are carried out. Thus there is a possibility of the law being broken on the chance of its being nobody's direct interest to prevent it. It will, however, be indirectly to the interest of each shopkeeper that others in the same line of business should conform to the law. Moreover, the mere existence of the law will of itself influence the conduct of many independently of their liability to prosecution. A shopkeeper is not to be liable, in respect of a repetition of the same kind of offences from day to day, to any larger amount of fine than the highest fine fixed by the Act for the offence. Offences are to be presented before a court of summary jurisdiction. But from the magistrate's decision an appeal is allowed to quarter sessions.

The information must, however, be laid within two months after the commission of the offence. It is to be noticed that when a young person is, in the opinion of the court, apparently of the age alleged by the informant it will be for the defendant to prove that he is not of that age. When a fine is imposed it is not to go to the prosecutor, but is to be paid into the Exchequer.

The working of the Act, which is not a permanent one, will be watched with much interest. For the present the experiment is to be tried for somewhat more than two years only. Sir John Lubbock, however, to whom it is due, evidently regards it as the thin end of the wedge, for he has already introduced a further measure for closing all shops at 8 in the evening, save on one day in the week, when the time is extended to 10 p.m. Though this tends in the same direction, it is in reality a totally different question! for, as we have already noticed, the statute that has actually passed has nothing whatever to do with early closing. Shops may still be kept open as late as one pleases; but it is only adults who can serve in them for very long periods.

THE RACEHORSE ORMONDE.

The following record of the successes achieved by Ormonde since he made his *début* upon the racecourse in October, 1885, will be read with interest, as he has never been beaten, and has won more money in stakes than any of his predecessors, and is, with West Australian, Gladiateur, and Lord Lyon, the only winner of the Two Thousand Guineas, the Derby, and the St. Leger. Ormonde, who is a son of Bend Or, winner of the Derby in 1880, and of Lily Agnes, was bred by the Duke of Westminster at Eaton Paddocks in Cheshire, and was sent with the rest of the Duke's yearlings to be trained at Kingsclere by J. Porter. His half-sister, Farewell, a daughter of Doncaster, won the One Thousand Guineas in the spring of last year, but Ormonde did not make his appearance upon a racecourse till October, when he won a Sweepstakes at Newmarket, run for just before the Middle Park Plate. He also won the Criterion Stakes and the Dewhurst Plate in the same month, his three victories as a two-year-old being worth £3,008. His first appearance as a three-year-old was in the Two Thousand Guineas, for which Mr. Vyner's Minting was made favourite, but Ormonde won in a canter, and it is worthy of note that this and the Sweepstakes in which he made his *début* are the only two races in which odds were not betted on him. Unopposed by Minting in the Derby, Ormonde beat The Bard very easily, and then won two races at Ascot, in one of which he beat Melton, winner of last year's Derby. Ormonde did not run again until Doncaster, where, with odds of 7 to 1 betted on him, he won the St. Leger without an effort, and since then he has achieved five other victories at Newmarket, two by the easy process of a walk over. One of these races was the private Sweepstakes of £1,000 a side made at Doncaster between the Duke of Westminster with Ormonde, Lord Hastings with Melton, and General Owen Williams with The Bard. The owners of the latter two preferred, however, to pay forfeit, though Ormonde would have been meeting them both at a considerable disadvantage. The record of Ormonde's performances is as follows:—

1885.

NEWMARKET SECOND OCTOBER MEETING.		Value.
POST SWEEPSTAKES, for two-year-olds. Six furlongs.		
Duke of Westminster's Ormonde	1	
Duke of Portland's Modwena	2	£800
Duke of Westminster's Warbler	3	
7 to 4 on Modwena, 5 to 1 agst. Ormonde. Won by a length; bad third.		
NEWMARKET HOUGHTON MEETING.		
CRITERION STAKES, for two-year-olds. Six Furlongs.		
Duke of Westminster's Ormonde	1	
Mr. Manton's Oberon	2	
Prince Soltykoff's Mephisto	3	
Duke of Hamilton's Warbler	0	£906
M. Lefevre's Calais	0	
Lord Rosebery's c by Dutch Skater—Duchess of Parma	0	
6 to 4 on Ormonde, 5 to 1 agst. Mephisto, 6 to 1 agst. Oberon. Won by three lengths; bad third.		
DEWHURST PLATE, for two-year-olds. Seven furlongs.		
Duke of Westminster's Ormonde	1	
Duke of Westminster's Whitefriar	2	
Mr. R. Peek's Murdoch	3	
Duke of Beaufort's Button Park	0	
Duke of Hamilton's Miss Jummy	0	
Sir R. Jardine's Johnnie Whimple	0	£1,602
Mr. Manton's Gay Hermit	0	
Mr. D. Baird's Atheling	0	
Mr. Mainley's St. George	0	
M. Lefevre's Consigne	0	
Lord Ellesmere's Pamela	0	
11 to 4 on Ormonde, 100 to 12 agst. Miss Jummy, 100 to 8 agst. Gay Hermit, 20 to 1 each agst Whitefriar and Murdoch. Won by four lengths; a head between second and third.		

1886.

NEWMARKET FIRST SPRING MEETING.		
TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES, for three-year-olds. The Rowley Mile.		
Duke of Westminster's Ormonde	1	
Mr. Vyner's Minting	2	
Prince Soltykoff's Mephisto	3	
Mr. Childwick's Saraband	4	£4,000
Mr. Manton's St. Mirin	5	
Duke of Westminster's Coracle	6	
11 to 10 agst. Minting, 3 to 1 agst. Saraband, 7 to 2 agst. Ormonde, 33 to 1 each agst. St. Mirin and Mephisto. Won in a canter by two lengths; 10 lengths between second and third.		
EPSOM SUMMER MEETING.		
DERBY STAKES, for three-year-olds. One mile-and-a-half.		
Duke of Westminster's Ormonde	1	
Mr. Peck's The Bard	2	
Mr. Manton's St. Mirin	3	
Duke of Beaufort's Button Park	4	
Mr. Lambert's Chelsea	5	£4,700
Duke of Beaufort's Ariel	0	
Lord Chaltorpe's Scherzo	0	
Lord Zetland's Grey Friars	0	
Duke of Westminster's Coracle	0	
9 to 4 on Ormonde, 7 to 2 agst. The Bard, 25 to 1 agst. Grey Friars, 40 to 1 each agst. Chelsea and St. Mirin, 66 to 1 each agst. Scherzo and Button Park. Won in a canter by a length and a half; 20 lengths between second and third.		
ASCOT MEETINGS.		
ST. JAMES'S PALACE STAKES, for three-year-olds. One mile.		
Duke of Westminster's Ormonde	1	
M. Lefevre's Calais	2	£1,500
Lord Hastings's Seaton	3	
100 to 3 on Ormonde. Won by three-quarters of a length; bad third.		
HARDWICKE STAKES, for three-year-olds and upwards One mile and a half.		
Duke of Westminster's Ormonde, 8st. 8lb.	1	
Lord Hasting's Melton, 9st. 10lb.	2	
Prince Soltykoff's Silver, 7st. 7lb.	3	£2,438
Mr. T. Jennings's Ducat, 9st. 7lb.	0	
Duke of Westminster's Coracle, 7st. 12lb.	0	
100 to 30 on Ormonde, 7 to 2 agst. Melton. Won in a canter by two lengths; six lengths between second and third.		
DONCASTER SEPTEMBER MEETING.		
ST. LEGER STAKES, for three-year-olds. One mile and three-quarters.		
Duke of Westminster's Ormonde	1	
Mr. Manton's St. Mirin	2	
Mr T. Jennings's Exmoor	3	
Mr. D. Baird's St. Michael	4	£4,475
Duke of Westminster's Coracle	0	
Mr. J. Lowther's Easington	0	
Mr. Vyner's Lord Lumley	0	
7 to 1 on Ormonde, 14 to 1 agst, St. Mirin, 25 to 1 agst. St. Michael. Won in a canter by four lengths; bad third.		
NEWMARKET FIRST OCTOBER MEETING.		
EIGHTH GREAT FOAL STAKES, for three-year-olds. One mile and a half.		
Duke of Westminster's Ormonde	1	
Prince Soltykoff's Mephisto	2	
Duke of Westminster's Whitefriar	3	£1,140
Mr. Houldsworth's c by Springfield—Morgiana	0	
25 to 1 on Ormonde, 40 to 1 agst. Mephisto. Won in a canter by three lengths; bad third.		
NEWMARKET ST. LEGER, for three-year-olds. Two miles 105 yards.		
Duke of Westminster's Ormonde	w.o.	£175
NEWMARKET SECOND OCTOBER MEETING.		
CHAMPION STAKES, for three-year-olds and upwards. One mile and a quarter.		
Duke of Westminster's Ormonde, 8st. 5lb.	1	
Mr. Manton's Oberon, 8st. 5lb	2	£1,212½
Prince Soltykoff's Argo Navis, 8st. 2lb	3	
100 to 1 on Ormonde. Won in a canter by a length.		
NEWMARKET HOUGHTON MEETING.		
FREE HANDICAP, for three-year-olds. One mile and a quarter.		
Duke of Westminster's Ormonde, 9st. 12lb.	1	
Prince Soltykoff's Mephisto, 7st. 2lb.	2	£650
Mr. Sassoon's Theodore, 7st. 2lb.	3	
7 to 1 on Ormonde. Won by eight lengths; bad third.		
PRIVATE SWEEPSTAKES, £1,000 each, h.ft. One mile and a quarter.		
Duke of Westminster's Ormonde, 8st. 10lb., received forfeit from Lord Hastings's Melton (8st. 10lb.) and Mr. Peck's The Bard (8st.)		£1,000
Total		£24,59[illegible]

Ormonde has been ridden in all his races except the Two Thousand Guineas and the Hardwicke Stakes at Ascot, by Archer, and upon these two occasions G. Barrett was his jockey. He has several valuable engagements for next season, including the Rous Memorial and Hardwicke Stakes at Ascot.

ALL those who appreciate Lily White Teeth, Purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers should use KEMP & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash. Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

THE UGANDA MASSACRES.

The *Times* has received from the Church Missionary Society the following extracts from letters from missionaries in Uganda:—

May 26, 1886.

It is with the deepest sorrow I write to say that the storm of persecution has again broken out. . . . The first actual trouble arose from a page who was baptized here last February, refusing to consent to a sin of which it is a shame even to speak, and to which the King had wished to make him a victim. The lad refused, and was cruelly beaten, but has since been released; but this, and the fact of a Princess having burnt some magic charm, so enraged the King that he sent and apprehended most of the leading Christians, both those who read with the Frenchmen and ourselves. We hear that 11 victims have already sealed their testimony with their blood. Several members of the Native Church Council have been arrested. We hear that as many as 70 people have been seized, and we hear that they are going to burn them, which may the good Lord forbid. . . .

June.

I had only time when I last wrote to give a hasty account of the beginning of the terrible storm of persecution, which has burst upon our little church. . . . Picture the tyrant, playing the first act in the awful tragedy. One of the elder store-keepers, a Christian lad, is called into the Royal presence. "Can you read?" asks his Majesty. "Yes," boldly answers the page. Then something of this sort occurs:—"I'll teach you to read," cries his Majesty, catching up a spear and laying it about the poor lad's shoulders. The spear was broken in two, and Mwanga, catching up the blade, gashed and hacked at the head of this his most faithful servant, interspersing the gashing with plentiful kicks. When the exertion had exhausted him, he bid a chief, apparently nearly as vile as himself, to continue the lesson. Then he sent and had as many as 50 of his pages seized and made prisoners, and the principal Christians, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, were also apprehended. Then come ghastly stories of shocking and shameful mutilations. Two young chiefs were thus treated, one of whom, a Protestant, died from the effects of it; the other has recovered. . . . At this moment I recall vividly the voice and face of a man who came here almost daily. Several voyages he made with me in the boat to and from Msalala. He was, further, a member of our Native Church Council. The executioners suddenly appeared before his house to arrest him, but were afraid to enter. At the time he was engaged in holding prayers with several lads. These bolted through the thin reed wall of the house and escaped. One alone remained with him. "Do not be afraid that I will shoot you," cried the Christian; "come in and take me." They bound him and took him, as also the friend with him, before the King. "Do you read?" "Yes." "Take him and roast him," was the summary sentence. . . . After the massacre the head executioner reported to the King that he had never killed men who showed such fortitude and endurance, and that they had prayed aloud to God in the fire. This caused merriment in the Court, the King remarking that God did not rescue them from his power.

July 12, 1886.

We are in much the same position as when we last wrote at the end of June. A few words of the Lord's work in our midst. Most of our work is now carried on in secret and under the cover of darkness. At first, when the storm broke upon us, all was darkness and fear. We knew the slaughter had been terrible, but who the slain were we knew not. After a while, at dead of night, one well-known face was joyfully welcomed, and then another. Soon many came, and with thankful hearts we found that though many had fallen, many more had escaped and are now hiding. On June 30, Bekweyamha, the young chief, whom I mentioned of the Royal family of Unyoro, came, as also an old reader named Lukia, and were baptized; also a boy named Mudembya, who is a very earnest little reader, and would have been baptized some months ago, but was hindered from coming on the day fixed. Bekweyamha chose the name of Japhet, Lukia of Caleb, and Mudembya chose John, or Yoana, as it is in Luganda.

[Further accounts of baptisms are given. Twenty in all subsequent to the massacres.]

Three individual cases:—Manyaga Roberto, baptized June 22, 1884, one of the King's door-keepers and messengers; a communicant and married; member of Native Church Council. Burned alive, June 5, 1886. The story is that first a hand was hacked off and roasted before his eyes, then a leg. We are not quite certain of the exact date of his martyrdom; we were kept many days in suspense, and when the terrible tale was confirmed we could not be sure of the day. A touching incident in connexion with him I mentioned—it was he who recovered the Bishop's Bible, buying it from one of the murderers. When we were giving him the price, he wished to pay part himself, for he wanted to show that he was grateful for the Bishop's self-sacrifice on behalf of such as he. Malukaga—Nua.—Baptized September 21, 1884. A very earnest Christian, regular attendant and communicant, active in teaching, and most generous in receiving the brethren at his house. At the time of the Bishop's murder he sheltered as many as eight of the mission children and women; elected member of Native Church Council, of which he was an active member. Was burnt alive, confessing his faith and exhorting his executioners to believe. Kidza Muzali Fredi Wigram.—Baptized Sunday, September 21, 1884. An earnest Christian and very, regular attendant; has caused us deep thankfulness; most zealous in teaching others; one of those last baptised was one of his winning. When our dear children were murdered he was standing by. The cruel chief who was his over-lord (he himself having a small post called Musali), and who was carrying out Mwanga's fearful command, threatened to burn him and all his household. Fredi replied, "Very well; do so. I am a Christian and I am not afraid." This was merely a threat. When the chief heard that his Musali was to be seized this month (June, 1886) he warned him to fly, but Fredi refused, and was taken and unmercifully clubbed to death before being flung into the flames. When I found heart to visit the scene of our children's murder it was he who led me to the place. When we reached it he knelt with me and poured out his heart to God that He would bring His salvation to those in darkness. In no long time he was to be a partaker in that blessed death—"Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord." Fredi was elected a member of the Native Church Council, was married, and a regular communicant.

TORPEDO EXPERIMENTS.

The torpedo experiments against the Resistance armour-plated ship, moored fore and aft in Fareham Creek, Portsmouth, reached the culminating point on Nov. 2, the attack having suddenly approached at a bound from a range of 25 feet to actual contact with the ship. The interest aroused by the experiment was greater than on any previous occasion, as nothing less was expected than that the veteran ironclad would receive its quietus, and be either blown to pieces or sunk. It was also the first time that a real Whitehead had been exploded in actual contact with a real ship of war, and it was hoped that much information would result, not only as regarded the destructive effects of the engines fired at close quarters, but with respect to the value of double bottoms and coal bunkers in circumventing the effects of the burst, and the importance of water-tight bulkheads in localizing the inrush of water. The result proved another disappointment for the attack, in spite of the considerable injury that was inflicted. As a matter of fact, the ship was placed under every disadvantage, while everything was done to add to and aggravate the power of the assault. The Resistance was placed in chancery, so to speak. She was deprived of her net defences, and moored in shallow water, while a 16, inch torpedo, charged with 93lb. of gun-cotton, was lashed to a boom and placed longitudinally fore and aft in contact with the port side of the hulk amidships. The submersion was about eight feet, which brought the torpedo immediately above the bilge keel. It was not, however, supposed that there would be any overhang or bulge of the ship beyond 18 inches. At 20 minutes past 3 the torpedo was exploded upon a falling tide. The shock was not greater than in previous experiments, and the amount of water thrown up not unusual. So far as sensation was concerned the effect was tame and disappointing, for the simple reason that something extraordinary was counted upon. The ship was thrown slightly to starboard by the energy of the explosion, afterwhich she slowly listed to port; but not much. It was evident that her bottom had been damaged, and that, notwithstanding the application of a collision mat, water was finding ingress—in fact, the mat was useless, as there was no rush of water to force it into the rents. As an observation of the water-line showed that the ship, after heeling over to a definite angle, remained stable, it was supposed that she had touched bottom and that she would enevitably have sunk had she been moored in deep water; but subsequent investigation proved that she was still afloat and could have been brought into harbour had such been required. The bilge keel had been shaken off and broken to the extent of 20ft., while the plating below was very much indented. Above the bilge keel three or four strakes of the skin plating, extending up to the armour belt, had also been forced inwards where they crossed the longitudinal frames. They had parted in the middle for the length of 8ft., while some of the butts had been opened so that gashes two and three inches wide appeared at the junction. There were also a few holes observable in various parts. Internally the skylights had been smashed and the contents of the bunkers scattered in all directions. The exact amount of the damage done inside will only be accurately known after the ship has been docked. But what is of greatest importance is the fact that the watertight bulkheads remained intact and, by confining the water to one compartment, sufficed to keep the Resistance afloat and capable of fighting her guns. Indeed there is no resisting the impression from these experiments that the value of the Whitehead has been greatly exaggerated. The torpedo cannot get through the steel protective nets, and when it dashes itself against them and explodes, the consequence is *nil* at a distance of 25ft. It also remains to be mentioned that the test to-day was scarcely a practical one, as the fixity of the missile against the side of the ship did not allow for its rebound before bursting. The comparative effect of the rebound of a Whitehead striking at a great speed ought to be determined, and also the consequence of the burst upon the boilers and steam pipes of the Resistance under a working pressure of steam.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste: it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, [illegible] Farringdon-road London.

THE GUINNESS "RUSH."

It is only a fortnight since we expressed our fear, says the *Spectator*, that the long-continued depression, and the glut of money shown in the high prices of all safe stocks, would speedily produce a burst of speculation,—probably in gold-mines. That is one of the symptoms which almost invariably accompany the "turn," and the "turn" is believed to be at hand. It has not quite come yet, though we notice that prospectuses of new gold-mines are becoming very numerous, and that some of them are creeping up to figures only warranted by investors' hopes; but the scene which accompanied the sale of the Guinness brewery is sufficient to show that most of the conditions for a "mania" exist. The moment it was known that Guinness's was to be transformed into a Limited Liability Company, and that the shares and debentures would be offered by "safe people" like the Barings, it was felt that "a good thing" was in the market, and the eagerness, not only of speculators but of investors, became exceedingly keen. They bought as English merchants bought gold in Japan, when for a few days it was purchasable at its weight in silver. It was no matter that the head-quarters of the concern were in Ireland, that Mr. Gladstone desires Home rule, and that the Irish Home rulers of to-day are not only Protectionists, but openly estimate great trading concerns, according to the political opinions of their owners. It did not signify that the demand for "brown beer," stout excepted, is declining, and that one mainstay of the demand for Guiness's stout—its popularity as a medicinal restorative—might be destroyed by a change of opinion among doctors. Nobody cared, even when it was found that the price asked was exceedingly high,—the payment for the plant, which, of course, subscribers have not surveyed, being £2,500,000; £3,500,000 being demanded for the good-will alone, and the total valuation amounting to no less than twelve years' purchase of the highest profit yet realised in any one year. There was beer to be sold, and the beer Guinness's; there was a rising business, there was a chance of 14 per cent. on ordinary shares, there was a better chance of 6 per cent. on preference shares, and there was a best chance of 5 per cent. on debentures; and the public went wild. Applications poured in, before the days of subscription, in such shoals that the subscription itself became a formality; and the doors, which were to have been open for thirty-six hours, were shut in about three. Even prospectuses ran short, a phenomenon, we should fancy, nearly without a precedent. They were sold on Monday at 12s. 6d. each, and became unobtainable even at that figure. Dublin found it had been neglected in the matter of notice and facilities for subscription, and was almost ready to rise in insurrection against the Barings and the mighty brewhouse. The Barings' office was besieged by fighting and clamourous crowds, and it was even necessary to station a special force of police in the street in which it stands. It is asserted that the subscriptions on paper reached the astounding figure of £127,000,000, and though, of course, this is a nominal sum, every subscriber asking for much more than he thought himself in the least likely to obtain, still the cash actually pressed upon Messrs. Baring, indicated the readiness of the public to take and hold, at least for a time, ten times the amount of shares and stock offered for their acceptance. The ordinary shares, only £10 each, rose almost with a bound to £16, a profit to the fortunate allottees of 60 per cent., while even the debentures were dealt in at a premium, the lure of a "solid 5 per cent." exercising its usual irresistible force. (Foreign Governments are, we believe, often foolish about this, and do not understand the charm which 5 per cent., "the natural interest for money," has for the more ignorant British investor, who declines 4 per cent., and in his heart of hearts suspects 6.) Investors were, in fact, quite crazy with delight. After years of 4 per cent., they were to get 14; after years of losses, or comparative losses, or low profits, they were invited to make gains without delay or trouble, or continued expense, of twelve shillings in the pound. An allottee might, if very fortunate, turn £1,000 into £1,600 in a fortnight, and while he was only sleeping; and if very unlucky, would still be sure of something. It was too delightful; it was betting on a certainty, or subscribing to a lottery in which all the tickets were prizes, and all the prizes exceeded the regulation purchase-money. The world which desires money, quickly and easily made—and that world is the largest of all—was stirred to its foundations; and if the amount had only been larger, and the days of subscription, say, seven, a quiet respectable city street might have witnessed scenes like those in the Rue Quincampoix when Law was at the height of his powers and a humpback made a fortune by letting his back for a desk. Messrs. Guinness, whom the world thinks so lucky, and quotes as evidences that even Irishmen can grow into millionaires, must be astonished, like Clive, at the thought of their own moderation; and Messrs. Baring must plume themselves on the judgment which saw in the sale of an Irish brewery an "operation" more profitable than a heavy loan for a Great Power. No one knows what they have made; but they are only bound to allot two-thirds to subscribers; and if they take all that City custom allows them to take, they ought to count their gains in hundreds of thousands—a victory in their long financial history which Vincent Nolte, the historian of their early days, would have dearly loved to record—all the more because a rival subscription for the Manchester Ship Canal never moved the public at all. London believes, in beer, but not in the profitableness of inland ports.

There is, of course, sound bottom to the Guinness speculation. The world will not be teetotal, yet awhile. While it drinks, it will probably like "Guinness," and rivals who may be tempted by the balance-sheet have not the ancient name, but we rather suspect why everybody is so confident that a true mania, a passion for dealing in valueless shares, should not suddenly break out. We see no convincing reason. It is all very well to talk about experience; but the experience of one generation seldom teaches another, and the young men who are to be carried away have never witnessed a true outbreak of the madness of greed. There has not been a real "mania" in London for twenty years, and not one business-man in three in the city of London could write out an outline history of the last. Experience will not prevent speculative manias, any more than it will prevent ambitious wars; and we see no particular reason why intelligence should. Everybody is getting educated, and financial acumen is claimed by everybody; but the Parsee dealers who were ruined by scores in the Bombay madness of 1863, when shares in positively impossible undertakings were fought for at 1,600 per cent. premium were among the keenest of mankind. Nobody can cheat a Parsee, who, moreover, is carefully and ably trained to business; yet in that year he was cheated of millions, often by very stupid people. Read the history of the Union Générale, as told in the Courts, and observe how many of the greatest sufferers, and especially some of the Jewish sufferers, who struck at that institution too, soon, were men noted in commerce for their exceptional ability. The general sharpness of the day does not in the least protect ordinary people from being taken in by "wild-cat" mines, "bogus" patents, or businesses worth thousands under owners' management, but nothing at all under the management of agents. If a thousand individuals can be ruined by twenty speculations, as we all know to be the case, why should not ten thousand individuals be ruined by one speculation? They do not increase each other's caution, but only each other's excitement. It is true that the means of publicity have increased, and that this might enable shrewd men to utter warnings which might have some effect; but experience shows that even the shrewdest are often carried away, and that when a speculative mania is in full swing, there is often, either from corruption, or fear, or an incapacity to withstand popular opinion, a kind of silence around its path. The *Times*, at immense loss to itself, stopped the railway mania; but it had to wait till its hour had arrived. Besides, when the mood is upon them, the public will not believe in fraud any more than thirsty soldiers will believe in poisoned water. They see a few men making profits, and the warning that they will be made out of the latest holders is preached to deafened ears. The public has risen, or sunk, into the gambler's temper, an overmastering wish for gain to be acquired quickly, and without continuous toil; and if the table is once spread in any plausible way, and a few men clear off large stakes, nothing, we may rely on it, will stop the rush of the hungering players. Why, however, do we argue and talk of times and seasons? Nobody ever heard of a lottery, the keepers of which intended to lose, or in which the chances for subscribers were measurable in moderate figures; yet we have to prohibit lotteries by law. The sense which we attribute to the public does not help them in that instance one whit, and why should the mere form of the gamble make so much difference?

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

The following passengers from Europe are expected by the incoming mail-steamer Assam, which left Aden on Wednesday at 6 p.m.:—

From London: Mr. T. F. Hamilton, Mr. A. C. Young, Col. C. Larking, Mr. G. P. Robinson, Mr. J. W. Hose, Mr. H. S. Smith, Dr. Raye, Miss A. Phillips, Mr. A. Ford, Mr. F. J. Cooke, Mr. A. M. Bell, Mrs. Taylor and two children, Mr. Stuart, Mr. S. E. Gwyer, Mr. T. Turner, Capt. Breeze, Mr. and Mrs. S. Baker, Miss A. L. Evens, Mr. E. G. Gahagan, Mrs. Lambert, Mr. Benson, Mr. G. H. Stirling, Mr. Glover, jun., and servant, Mr. T. Muir, Miss Livermore, Lieut. J. W. B. Meade, Mr. Wyndham Cooke. From Gibraltar: Mr. F. H. Hollway, Miss Hollway. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Glover and child, Miss Glover and maid, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Maxwell, infant and ayah, Mrs. G. W. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Maling Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Durant, Mr. F. C. Berry, Mr. J. Mackillican, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. L. Fraser, infant and ayah, the Earl of Fife and servant, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Stoney. From Brindisi: Mr. J. E. Calton, Mr. H. B. Simpson, Mr. G. K. Heinrichs, Major T. Baker, Mrs. Baker, Mr. C. H. Mein, Col. T. Shepherd, Mr. Hunter, Miss A. Sharpe, Capt. A. Howlett, Mr. P. de H. Haig, Dr. Robertson, Mr. Robyns, Mr. J. Mackintosh, Mr. A. Butler, Major J. F. Brough, Mr. Lowinsky, Mrs. F. Sharpe and ayah, Mr. S. P. C. Scott, Mr. R. A. Willis, Major T. T. Carter, Mr. A. J. Crossfield, Dr. J. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Craik, Mr. C. Carroll, Mr. Todd Naylor, Col. A. Paget, Mr. Newton Ogle, Mr. H. B. H. Turner, Mr. H. Bull, Mr. H. P. Laurent, Mr. P. L. Richards, Gen. W. W. Anderson, Mr. M. Scoulandi. From Port Said: Mr. L. J. Maxse, Mr. Winthrop.

The following passages have also been engaged:—

Nov. 11, per s.s. Malva, from London; Nov. 18, from Venice; Nov. 22, from Brindisi, per Mongolia.

For Bombay.—From London: Mrs. G. H. D. Wilson, son and infant, Miss Smith, Col. and Mrs. Higginson, Mr. and Mrs. Obbard, child and ayah, Mr. and Mrs. Winter, Mr. G. B. Winter, Mr. H. V. Drake Brockman, Mrs. H. Vernon, two Misses Gibson, Miss Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Dane and infant, Mrs. Langham and infant, Mrs. Little and three children, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, Mr. E. Tennant, Col. and Mrs. Stanley Bird, Miss Stanley Bird, Mr. C. Merony, Mr. L. Satoris, Mrs. Merony, Mr. and Mrs. Alston, Miss Ida Langworthy, Miss Newbery, Mr. M. David, Misses S. and M. David, Miss Lippingcott and two ladies, Mr. W. Wright, Mr. H. C. Eggar. From Venice: Major and Mrs. Gaselee, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] and two children, Mr. I. F. N. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Woodroffe, Mr. J. P. Reid. From Brindisi: Col. and Mrs. T. R. Bying, Mr. G. J. Horsfall, Mr. Wheeler, Miss Johnson, Miss E. C. Johnson, Col. Powlett, Hon. D. Naoroji, Capt. and Mrs. Kupe, Mr. G. E. Porter, Sir C. A. Turner, Mr. F. Stokes, Mr. R. Irvine, Mr. R. G. Irvine, Mr. Terry, Mr. W. Frere, Mr. Radford, Mr. J. Luke, Mr. J. Halliday, Mr. P. C. Wheeler. From Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Brunner, Mr. Brunner, jun., Miss Hughes.

For Brisbane (via Bombay).—From London; Mr. W. J. Cooper For Hong Kong (via Bombay).—From London: Mr. H. E. Gaddum. For Yokohama (via Bombay).—From London: Miss Dunster.

Nov. 18, per Bokhara, from London; Nov. 25, from Venice; Nov. 26, from Brindisi, per Tanjore

For Bombay.—From London: Mr. H. H. Gahan, Mr. M. J. Scobie, Rev. and Mrs. A. G. Cane, Revs. W. Beatty, T. Macaulay, R. W. Sinclair, Mrs. Sinclair, Miss Thompson, Miss Beatty, Col. F. James, Mrs. C. A. Stuart and three daughters, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Col. Grant, Mrs. Gauntlett, Miss Coulthwaite, Mr. E. A. Molony, Mr. E. W. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Williams, Miss Lound, Mr. T. H. Priestley, Ms. and Mrs. J. K. Spence, two children and servant, Mr. A. C. Ruchanan. From Venice: Mr. M. P. Rodoconachi, Mr D. M. Lumsden, Col. J. Waterhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Kirkham, Mr. and Mrs. G. Jackson, three children and two ayahs, Mr. H. Miller, Mr. E. Schoen. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt, Col. M. M. Bowie, Mr. C. M. Macdonald, Mr. T. H. Robinson, Mr. W. Porteus, Mr. M. C. Gibb, Mr. W. G. Norton, Mr. H. T. Darrah, Major and Mrs. E. A. Brind, Mr. and Mrs. Porter, Miss Ross, Mr. Sealy, Dr. Field. From Port Said: Mr. Simouet.

For Hong Kong (via Bombay).—From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Hirst. From Venice: Mr. E. Brooke.

Nov. 25, per Nepaul, from London; Dec. 2, from Venice; Dec. 6, from Brindisi, per Nizam.

For Bombay.—From London; Mr. E. J. Edwards, Mr. Kleinjung, Mrs. Vale, Mr. W. Duncan, Mr. J. N. F. Greig, Rev. A. B. and Mrs. Waun, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Donkin and three daughters, Mr. S. Smith, Mr. Kellingworth Hedges, Mr., Mrs., and Miss King. From Venice: Mr. J. A. Bourdillon, Mr. Fredler. From Brindisi: Mr. S. Cresswell, Dr. Lynch, Mr. C. S. Wilson, Major Stevens, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Skinner, Lieut. T. A. G. Montgomery, Mr. S. Dyal. Mr. C. E. Fox, Mr. Moir, Mr. W. A. Baker, Dr. P. S. Turnbull.

For Singapore (via Bombay).—From London: Mr. and Mrs. Gardner, two infants and nurse. Miss Johnston, Mr. E. Bibby.

For Shanghai (via Bombay).—From London: Mr. and Mrs Eugene Wason, Mr. and Mrs. Botterell.

Dec. 2, per Brindisi, from London; Dec. 9, from Venice; Dec 13, from Brindisi, per Gwalior.

For Bombay.—From Brindisi: Mr. R. K. Wilson, Col. Plowden, Mr. W. Kemble, Lady Brassey, Hon. Mabelle Brassey, Hon. Muriel Brassey, Hon. Marie Brassey, and three servants, Miss Morgan, Mr. M. des Graz. Col. Merriman, Major R. C. Græme, Lieut-Col. F. Wise, Mr. H. Millett, Mr. G. Whitehouse, Mr. Butcher, Mr. T Blissett and Mrs. Blissett. From Venice: Major J M Hunter, Mr and Mrs R Ewing.

Dec. 9, per Thames, from London; Dec. 16, from Venice; Dec. 20, from Brindisi, per Mongolia.

For Bombay.—From London: Sug.-Gen F. F. Allen, Col Barnett, Mr. W. N. Black, Miss Black, Mr. T. A. Payne. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Stainton. From Brindisi: Col. and Mrs Knyvett. Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Ziffo, Dr. C. N. Kernot-Col. White, Mr. T. Angus and servant, Mr. F. L. O'Callaghan, the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen and three servants, Capt. Sinclair, Hon. A. J. Majoribanks, Mr. J. Young, Mr. Ralli. From Suez: Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Ziffo, two infants and nurse, Mr. N. Alexandroff, Mr. J. J. Mavrogordato. From Port Said: Mr. V. Bizot.

Dec. 16, per Rosetta, from London; Dec. 23. from Venice; Dec. 27, from Brindisi, per Tanjore.

For Bombay.—From London: Capt. and Mrs. Day, From Brindisi: Major and Mrs. Heming.

Per s.s. Loodiana, (B.I.S.N.Co.), from London Nov. 3.

For Bombay.—Mrs. Medworth and family, Lady and Miss Hudson, Miss Bertie Clay, Commy.-Gen and Mrs. Moore.

Per Nubia, s. s. (Anchor Line), from Liverpool Nov. 3.

For Bombay.—Mrs. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. Govan, Mr. Maclagan, Dr. Bissell, Miss Graves, Mr. Harriss, Mr. Carmichael, Mr. F. E Taylor, Mrs C M Harriss and two infants, Mr Slater and party, Col Swinton-Browne, Mr J Henderson. From Suez: Rev J E Scott, Mrs Scott and infant.

Per Huzara, s s. (B.I.S.N. Co.), from London Nov. 17.

For Bombay.—Miss Littlewood.

Per s.s. Persia, Anchor Line, from Liverpool Nov. 13.

For Bombay.—Mr. H. W. Wilson, Rev. Father Gardner, Mr. W. Brown, Miss Oliver, Miss Wilson, Mr. A. Watson, Mr. Denis Calman, Mr. R. J. Dalton, Miss Bonhill, Mr. and Mrs. Quintin Hogg, Mr. Colin Campbell, Miss Hogg, Mr. L. H. Harris. From Suez: Dr. Valentine, Mrs. Valentine, Miss Christie.

Per s.s. Roumania, Anchor Line, from Liverpool Nov. 26.

For Bombay.—Mr. A. Mackenzie, Mrs. Mackenzie, Miss Mackenzie, Master Leo Mackenzie, Master C. Mackenzie, Master K. Mackenzie, and servant, Mr. R. B. Stewart, Mr. L. M. Kaye, Misses Walker, Miss Hall, Mr. Sykes.

Per s.s. Arabia, Anchor Line, from Liverpool.

Dr. Drysdale and wife.

Per s.s. Pandora, Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's, from Genoa Nov. 5.

For Bombay.—The Rev. W. and Mrs. Baillie, Miss G. Ward, Mr. J. Down, Mr. J. Oakeshott, Capt. Lamb, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes-Hughes, Mrs. Ellis, Mr. J. Westale, Mr. J. Janni and family.

Per s.s. Clan Mackenzie, (Clan Line), from Liverpool Nov. 10.

For Bombay.—Lady Hampson, Mr. H. Juman, Rev. R. H. Slacke, Rev. J. A. Harriss, Rev. and Mrs. H. Rountree, Mrs. Davidson, two children and ayah.

DAILY IMPORTS.—November 25.

From Liverpool.

Clan Sinclair (s) 4 hogsheads portwine, Dajibhai Dadabhai.

Victoria (s) 250 drums linseed oil, H. Shaik Adam and Co.; 12 cases provisions, disinfectant, &c., Treacher and Co.

From London.

Hydaspes (s) 8 cases bacon and cheese, Barton and Co.

Kangra (s) 8 cases champagne, Cutler, Palmer and Co.; 1 hogshead brandy, Dajibhai Dadabhai.

Surat (s) 3 cases arms and ammunition, Treacher and Co.

Kaisar-i-Hind (s) 11 packages stationery, Lyon and Co.; 42 cases oilmanstores, E. Samsoodin and Co.; 13 cases toys, confectionery, &c., Shroff Bros.; 8 cases hams, bacon, cheese, and provisions, Bolton and Co.; 7 bales printing paper, A. Abdulrahim and Co.; 17 cases cheese, C. M. Goolam Hoosein; 20 cases cheese, G. Jeewanji and Co.; 7 packages paper, S. A. S. Dawood; 54 cases castor-oil and oilmanstores, B. Nazeralli; 7 packages medicine, Treacher and Co.; 2 cases medicine, Cooper, Madon and Co.; 10 cases aniline dye, S. Narayen and Co.

From Glasgow.

Clan Murray (s) 30 packages plated ware, D. Merwanji and Co.

Belgravia (s) 1 hogshead ale, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Clan Sinclair (s) 2 hogsheads whisky, J. Connell and Co.

From Marseilles.

Peshawar (s) 1 barrel claret, Favre-Leuba and Co.

Kaisar-i-Hind (s) 55 cases stationery, The Comptoir de EsCompte de Paris.

Manilla (s) 2 cases metal watches, Meiffre, Neven and Co.

From Genoa.

Manilla (s) 5,000 pieces marble tiles and 5 pieces marble slates, Eduljee Burjorjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—Nov. 25.

For Liverpool.

Victoria (s), 128 bales cotton, Bhimji Samji; 287 cwts coir yarn, Megji Moolji; 390 cwts myrabollams, N. Lalji; 27 bales cotton, D. Ghella; 350 bales wool, Narsi Khatao; 4,000 cwt wheat, E. Latham and Co; 60 bales wool, Nanji Bhanji.

Werneth Hall (s), 62 bales wool, H. Kheidas; 70 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

For London.

Siam (s), 8 cwts elephant tusks, J. Peerbha; 21 cwts elephant tusks, Tharia Topun; 9 cwts elephant tusks, Ebram Parpia.

Peshawar (s), 160 bales cotton, Harvey and Co; 471 cwts barley, A. Blascheck and Co.

Worsely Hall (s), 9,000 cwts gingelly seed, Lang, Moir and Co; 6,003 cwts gingelly seed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 7,000 cwts wheat, E. Spinner and Co.; 4,584 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 5,000 cwts gingelly seed, Lang, Moir and Co.

Manilla (s), 10,000 cwts wheat, F. Massotti and Co; 100 bales cotton, K. Illick Nixon and Co; 2,336 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 101 bales cotton, Gddum Bythell and Co.

For Genoa.

Clan Sinclair (s), 6,003 cwts gingelly seed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

For Antwerp.

Inchmaree (s), 1,900 cwts wheat, Toussaint and Boutillier; 175 cwts cotton, Volkart Brothers.

For Naples.

Manilla (s) 4,000 cwts wheat, E. Spinner and Co; 500 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

For Dunkirk.

Clan Murray (s) 750 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co; 200 cwts linseed, R. R. Ragunath; 4,000 cwts linseed, W. Bell and Co.

For Trieste.

Siam (s) 710 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

For Venice.

Siam (s) 100 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

For Havre.

Clan Graham (s) 300 cwts rapeseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

For Adelaide.

Kaisar-i-Hind (s) 25 cases chutnies, Framji Nowroji.

For Marseilles.

Clan Sinclair (s) 4,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 260 cwts buffalo horns, Lang, Moir and Co; 1,350 cwts mowra seed, D. Sassoon and Co.

Werneth Hall (s) 624 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

For Hongkong.

Kaisar-i-Hind (s) 57 cwts kismiss, and 5 cwts elephant tusks, R. Purshotum; 125 cwts onions, R. E. Dadachanji; 50 bales twist, Tata and Co; 18 chests opium, J. Peerbhai; 125 cwts onions, K. Eao; 90 chests Malwa opium, N. J. Abraham.

For Shanghai.

Kaisar-i-Hind (s) 31 chests opium, E. J. Abraham; 100 chests opium, N. J. Abraham; and 8 chests opium, J. E. Ezra.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Fort St George Gazette.

The Hon Mr E F Webster, Temporary Member of Council, furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, for ten months and twenty days, under section 52 of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr C D Macleane, C S, to be in temporary charge of the office of Canarese Translator to Govt, without prejudice to his duties as Tamil Translator, and without allowances.

Mr H M Winterbotham to act as Collr and Magistrate of the dist, Bellary, during the absence of the Honble Mr Goodrich on leave, or until further orders.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr N A W Hamilton, Actg Port Officer, Mangalore, to be a Justice of the Peace, within and for the territories subject to the Govt of Fort St George.

Mr J E E A Boyd, Supt of Police, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

The Council of H E the Govr of Fort St George for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations will meet at the Council Chamber in Fort St George on Tuesday the 30th day of Nov 1886, at 2-45 p m.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Capt W L C Baddeley R E, to be a Trustee of the Harbour of Madras, vice Major D McNeil Campbell, R E, resigned.

Privilege leave is granted to the Rev E T Beatty, Chaplain of Trinity Church, Bangalore, for three months, from the 1st of Dec or date of departure, under section 122 of the Civil Leave Code, Sixth Edition.

Col J G Cloete, Depy Supt, Second Grade, Madras Survey, to act as Depy Supt, First Grade, Madras Survey, during the absence of Mr Beaumont on furlough, or until further orders.

Mr J H Cook First Assit Supt, Madras Survey, to act as Depy Supt, Second Grade, Madras Survey, vice Col Cloete, promoted.

Mr H Gompertz, Depy Supt, Second Grade, Madras Survey, to act as Depy Supt, First Grade, Madras Survey, during the absence of Col Cloete, on special duty.

Mr A Maltby, First Assit Supt, Madrs Survey to act as Deputy Supt, Madras Survey, Second Grade, vice Mr Gompertz, promoted.

Mr H R B Taylor, Second Assit Supt, Madras Survey, to act as Assit Supt, First Grade, vice Mr Cook, promoted. These appointments take effect from 1st Nov 1886, the date on which Mr Beaumont availed himself of furlough.

Mr E D M Hooper, Depy Consvr of Forests, Third Grade, Dist Forest officer, Bellary, to be Dist Forest officer, Kurnool.

Mr E D M Hooper, Depy Consvr of Forests, Third Grade, will be considered to have been on special duty from the 15th November 1886, to the date of joining his appointment at Kurnool.

Mr J W Brassington, Ex Engr, Second Grade, Rajputana, to officiate as Consulting Archi tect to Govt, until further orders.

Mr G D Wybrow, Supdg Engr (Offg), 3rd Class, to be Supt of Works (Temporary), from 18th Nov 1886.

Mr J W Martin, Supt of Works (Temporary), to be Executive Engr (Sub pro tem) 1st Grade, from 18th Nov 1886.

Mr B H Young, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, Madras, six months (s c.)

Mr R A K Maybury, Asst Inspr in the Salt and Abkari Dept, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the date of his availing himself of it.

Government's Military Orders.

Lieut-Col R E Cox, Genl List, Infy, to be in charge of Pensioners and Holders of Family Certificates at Mercara, vice Col R C Rudd, who vacates on proceeding on furlough.

Hony Major D Lissenburg, Retired List, to be in charge of Pensioners and Holders of Family Certificates at Madras, vice Col R H Phelips, who retires. Dated 1st December 1886.

In supersession of the privilege leave for ninety days, from the 9th Aug 1886, granted to Lieut Col F H Vanderzee, S C, 2nd in Comd, 24th Mad Infy, that Officar has been granted by the Secretary of State for India, leave on medical certificate for 273 days, from that date to the 15 Nov.

The Right Honble the Secy of State for India has permitted the undermentioned Officer to return to duty:—

Col W L N Knyvett, S C.

The undermentioned Officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieut-Col E Moore General List, Infy, Wing Comdr, 13th Madras Infy, (m c), for one year.

Condtr J Garner, Ordnance Dept, (m.c.), for one year under Rule 1 of the Regulation of 1887.

The undermentioned Officers are granted leave out of India under the Leave Rules for the S C, with effect from the dates on which they are respectively struck off duty:—

Major W G C Johnstone, S C 2nd in Commd, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, (p.a.), for one year. Pension service—21 years and 101 days.

Lieut J S G Manera, S C, Wing Officer and Qmr, 7th Regt, Madras Infy (u p a), for four months. Pension service 19 years and 179 days.

Lieut W N M Cooke S C (m.c.), for one year. Pension service—4 years and 187 days.

The undermentioned Officers have returned from furlough out of India:—

Lieut Col J S F Mackenize, S C—Arrived at Bombay on the 9th Nov 1816.

Hony Capt W Jackson, P W Dept, Arrived at Bombay on the 2nd Nov 1886.

The following promotion is made, subject to HMs' approval.

To be Capt—Lieut J G Downing, dated 20th Nov 1886.

The 14th (King's) Hussars are struck off the strength of the Madras Establishment from the 30th Oct 1886.

Lieut H F Eckersley, Somersetshire Light Infy—Killed 12th Nov 1886.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, Tuesday, Nov. 23, 1886.

Government Loans.

4	Per Cent. Promissory Notes	Rs. 97	11
4½	Per Cent. of 1870 (1885)	" 100	0
4½	Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893)	" 101	8
4½	Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (New loan)	" 101	8
½	Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (Coupon)		

Government Guaranteed Railway Stocks.

East Indian Annuity Class A.	£1		Nominal.
Ditto ditto Class B.	£1		Nominal.
Ditto Deferred Annuity	£100		Nominal.
5 Per Cent. Oudh and Rohilkund	£10	150	
5 Per Cent. Scinde, P. and Delhi	£20	290	

Mysore Government Debentures of 1882.

Per Cent. for 20 years (1902) Rs. 100 0 Noml.

Calcutta Municipal Debentures.

6	Per Cent. of 1865 (1885)	Paid off	
6	Per Cent. of 1866 (1886)	Paid off	
6	Per Cent. of 1867 (1887)	100	0
6	Per Cent. of 1870 (1889)	102	8
6	Per Cent. of 1872 (1891)	103	0
5	Per Cent. of 1878 (1908)	99	4
5	Per Cent. of 1884-5 (1905)	99	4
5	Per Cent. of 1885-6 (1915)	99	8
5	Per Cent. of 1886-7 (1916)	99	12
4½	Per Cent. of 1882 (1902)	95	0

Calcutta Port Trust Debentures.

4½	Per Cent. of 1881	96	0
5½	Per Cent. of 1886	103	8

Madras Municipal Debentures.

5 Per Cent. of 1881 (1912) Rs. 100 0 Noml.

Rangoon Municipal Debentures.

5½	Per Cent. of 1881 (1888)	Rs. 101	12
5½	Per Cent. of 1881 (1892)	" 102	0
5½	Per Cent. of 1881 (1896)	" 102	4
5½	Per Cent. of 1881 (1900)	" 102	8

Debenture of Joint Stock Companies.

8	Per Cent. 1882 (1887) Asiatic	Noml.	
7	Per Cent. 1882 (1888) Bowreah Cotton	102	0
8	Per Cent. 1882 (1892) Canal Press	104	0
5	Per Cent. 1881 (1891) Darj. Him. Ry.	98	0
5	Per Cent. 1881 (1896) Do. do.	98	0
7	Per Cent. 1883 (1888) Dunbar Cotton	98	0
7	Per Cent. 1883 (1888) Eastern Cachar Tea	100	0
8	Per Cent. 1884 (1889) Fort Gloster Jute	103	0
8	Per Cent. ...... Goosery Jute Mills	Noml.	
7	Per Cent. 1882 (1887) Hooghly Mills	101	0
7	Per Cent. 1883 (1888) Howrah Mills	103	0
6	Per Cent. 1881 (1888) do. (New issue)	101	0
7	Per Cent. 1884 (1899) Inland Flotilla	106	0
7	Per Cent. 1886 (1890) India General	107	0
8	Per Cent. 1879 (1889) Kurseong Darj. Tea	103	0
0	Per Cent. 1881 (1888) Sapakati Tea	103	0
8	Per Cent. 1884 (1894) Selim Tea	103	0
8	Per Cent. 1880 (1890) Sing & Murmah	104	0
7	Per Cent. 1885 (1895) Titaghur Paper Mills	105	0

Exchange on London.

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1 6	5-32
Ditto ditto, at 3 months' sight	1 6	3-32
Ditto ditto, on demand	1 6	
Bank Telegraphic Transfer	1 5	31-32
Credit Bills (1st class) at 6 months' sight	1 6	11-32
Document Bills (1st class) for acceptance, 6 months' sight	1 6	1-32
Do. for payment, 6 months' sight	1 6	3-8

Secretary of States' drafts last Drawings, 17th Nov. 1886—

Average rates ... 1-6-1/16

Telegraphic Transfers 10th Nov. 1886 ... 1-5⅞

Bank of Bengal Rate.

(13th November 1886.)

Rate of interest for on demand loans ... 5 per cent.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

Stocks.	Paid Rs.	½ year's Divn.	Quotations Rs.
Agra Bank, Ld.	£10	2 p.ct.	125
Agra Savings' Bank	100	5 p.ct.	120
Allahabad Bank, Ld.	100	7½ p.ct.	186
Alliance Bank of Simla	100	5 p.ct.	145
Bank of Bengal	500	5 p.ct.	872½
Bank of Upper India	100	5 p.ct.	135w
Coml. L. M. Bank, Madras	75	......	5prem.
Delhi & London Bank	£25	1½ p.ct.	170
Himalaya Bank, Ld.	100	5 p.ct.	125
Mussorie Bank, Ld.	100	4½ p.ct.	105
National Bank of India	£12½	2½ p.ct.	111
Oudh Commercial Bank	100	5 p.ct.	103
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	4 p.ct.	101
Simla Bank Corporation	325	3 p.ct.	291
Uncov. S. Bank (Agra)	100	4 p.ct.	80

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

Stocks.	Paid Rs.	½ year's Divn.	Quotations Rs.
Agra Pressing Co.	100	......	...
Agricultural Phosphates	100	nil.	25
Alipore Coal Co.	100	nil.	120
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	......	Nml.
Asiatic Jute Co., Ld.	100	nil.	Lqdn.
Bally Paper Mills Co.	£10	6 p. ct.	140
Barnagore Jute Factory	£10	nil.	65
Bengal Coal Co., Ld.	1000	6½ p. ct.	1,550
B. Baraganda Copper (preference A shares)	£10	......	10
Do. Deferred B Shares	£1	......	8
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co.	100	nil.	80
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	£100	nil.	1,200
Do. Silk Co., Ld.	100	2½ p. ct.	75
Do. Telephone Co.	100	8 p. ct.	50
Bonded Warehouse	440	Rs 5 p.sh.	300
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	5 p. ct.	55
Budge-Budge J. Mills	80	nil.	52
Burrakur Coal Co.	100	5 p. ct.	150
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	nil.	98
Do. Steam Co.	100	5 p. ct.	100
Do. Tramways Co.	£10	y nil.	90
Camperdown P. Co., Ld.	100	nil.	115
Canal Press Co.	100	5 p. ct	85
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar)	100	nil.	100
Cawnpur Cotton Mills Co.	100	4½ p. ct.	115
Do. Woollen Mills	50	y 10 p. ct.	57
Chitpur Hydraulic P.	100	nil.	60
Crown Brewery Musuri	100	y 7 p. ct.	105
Crystal Ice Co., Ld.	100	nil.	80
Darjeeling Himalayan Ry. Co.	100	8½ p. ct.	108
Do. & K. Hotel Co.	100	......	...
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld.	100	2½ p. ct.	92
Do. Mining Co., Ld.	10	......	...
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	nil.	28
Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ld.	100	nil.	120
Empress Ind Cotton Co., Ld.	500	3 p. ct.	385
Equitable Coal Co., Ld.	250	nil.	125
Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing	100	nil.	10
Gobra Tannery Co., Ld.	100	nil.	100
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	5 p. ct.	190
Gouripore Co., Ld.	100	nil.	68
Great Eastern Hotel	100	3½ p. ct.	91
Hooghly Mills Co., Ld.	75	nil.	28-30d
Howrah Docking Co.	500	Rs.5 p.sh.	115
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	100	nil.	62
India G. S. N. Co., Ld.	100	2½ p. ct.	92
Jheel Pressing Co., Ld.	100	nil.	30
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	nil.	90
Kangra V. S. Co., Ld.	100	y 10 p. ct.	110
Lahore Tramway Co.	100	......	110
Landing & Shipping Co.	100	nil.	61
Lyell & Co., Ld., Allahabad	100	y 10 p. ct.	90
Morrison E. & Co., Naini Tal	100	y 10 p. ct.	95
Muir Mills Co., Cotton	200	7 p. ct.	280
Murree Brewery Co., Ld.	100	y 10 p. ct.	140
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld.	100	y 12 p. ct.	140
Nasmyth's Pat. Press	100	nil.	70
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	5 p. ct.	94
Newman & Co., Ld.	100	y 5 p. ct.	90
Orissa Coasting S. N.	75	nil.	50d.
Planters Stores and Agency Co., Ld.	£10	3 p. ct.	£11
Rajmahal Stone Co.	100	y 9 p. ct.	80
Ramkistopore Press	100	5 p. ct.	56
Ranegunge Coal Assn.	100	y nil.	52
Riverside Press Co.	90	nil.	64
R. Scott Thomson & Co.	500	2½ p. ct.	240
Scindia Paper Mills Co.	£1	......	Nml.
Do. Vendors Shares	£1	......	Nml.
Seebpore Jute Manfg.	100	nil.	38
Strand Bank Press Co.	100	nil.	58
Tarkessur Railway Co.	100	4 p. ct.	104
Titaghur Paper Mills	100	4 p. ct.	102
Union Jute Co., Ld.	75	nil.	110
Watson's Patent Press	100	nil.	73

TEA COMPANIES' SHARES.

(Yearly)

Stocks.	Paid Rs.	Divn.	Quotations Rs.
Adulpore Terai (Darjg.)	100	4 p. ct. ‡	70
Amicable (Assam)	100	nil. ‡	Lqdn.
Amluckie	100	7 p. ct. ‡	70
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	6 p. ct. ‡	85
Assam Company	£20	20 p. ct.	540
Baintbarrie Tea Co., Ld.	100	nil ‡	100
Balasun (Darjeeling)	100	5 ad.-int.	75x
Bengal (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	30
Do. contributory	80	nil. ‡	20
Bishnath (Assam)	200	4 p. ct. ‡	107
Do. contributory	100	4 p. ct. ‡	50
Borelli (Assam)	£10	6 p. ct. ‡	60
Burkholah (Cachar)	100	6 p. ct. ‡	45
Central (Cachar)	200	3 ad.-int ‡	114
Do. Terai (Darjg.)	100	nil. ‡	36
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	5 p. ct. ‡	55
Cherra (Cachar)	£10	......	50
Chota Nagpore	100	5 p. ct. ‡	40
Chumta Tea Co.	100	4½ p. ct. ‡	...
Colonial (Assam)	100	nil. ‡	Lqdn.
Cocheela (Cachar)	100	3 p. ct. ‡	29
Cuttecherra (Cachar)	100	nil. *	100
Darg. Tea & Cinchon	100	7 p. ct. ‡	127
Dehing (Assam)	90	3 p. ct. ‡	26
Dehra Doon	100	3 p. ct. ‡	50
Dejoo (Assam)	£10	6 p. ct. ‡	110
Dessai & Parbutt (Assam)	100	9 p. ct. ‡	80
Dhunsiri	100	5 p. ct. ‡	95
Doom Dooma, Ordinary	£10	13½ p. ct. ‡	136
Do. do. A	£10	8 p. ct. ‡	156
Do. do. B	£10	15 p. ct. ‡	168
Durrung (Assam)	100	4 p. ct. ‡	34
Eastern Cachar	100	nil. ‡	31
East India Assam & Cachar	100	3½ p. ct. ‡	32
Endogram (Cachar)	£10	......	100
Gielle (Darjeeling)	100	8 p. ct. ‡	65
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	40 p. ct. ‡	150
Goomtee Tea	100	13 p. ct. ‡	98
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	nil. ‡	Lqdn.
Grob (Assam)	100	nil. ‡	11
Gyabaree (Darjeeling)	85	nil. ‡	par.
Holta (Kangra)	100	11 p. ct. ‡	72
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	5 ad.-int ‡	90x
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	nil. ‡	47
Hopetown	100	6 p. ct. ‡	100
Do. contributory	80	5 p. ct. ‡	par.
Hotewar (Chota Nagpore)	100	......	100x
Hunwal (Assam)	£10	......	...
Indian Terai	500	5 ad.-int.	475
Irungmara (Cachar)	100	13 p. ct. ‡	100
Jetinga Val (Cachar)	100	6 p. ct. ‡	63
Jhanzie Tea Assn., Ld.	£5	10 p. ct. ‡	68
Jinglam Darjeeling	100	nil. ‡	92
Jokai (Assam)	£10	10 p. ct. ‡	130
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	25
Kamptie Gwallie (Assam)	100	......	par.
Khobong (Assam) A	100	10 p. ct. ‡	105
Do. do. B	100	4 p. ct. ‡	105
Kornafuli (Chittg.)	100	nil. ‡	40
Kousanie	100	......	Nml.
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	18
Kurseong & Darjeeling	250	3 p. ct. ‡	90
Do. contributory	200	3 p. ct. ‡	80
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	14 p. ct. ‡	198
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	4 p. ct. ‡	32
Leesh River (W. Dooars)	£10	4 p. ct. ‡	£12
Longview (Dar.)	100	6 p. ct. ‡	60
Loobah	100	12½ p. ct. ‡	120
Lower Assam	£7½	nil. ‡	23
Do. Darjeeling	100	nil. ‡	105
Luckimpore, Assam	£10	4 p. ct. ‡	60
Majagram (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	19
Mesai Tea Co.	100	15 p. ct ‡	101
Mim Tea Co.	100	5 p. ct. ‡	95
Mohurgung Tea Co.	100	5 p. ct. ‡	100
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	15
Do. contributory	90	nil. ‡	8
Moran, Assam	80	......	30 d
Mothola, Assam	100	10 p. ct. ‡	80
Do. contributory	90	10 p. ct. ‡	70
Munjha (Darjg. Tea)	100	nil. ‡	50
Mungledye, Assam Tea	£10	nil. ‡	...
New Gola Ghat, Assam	£10	......	Lqdn.
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	10 p. ct. ‡	120
North Western Cachar	100	5 p. ct. ‡	85
Phoenix of (Cachar)	85	nil. ‡	30
Pankabaree (Darjg.)	100	5 p. ct. ‡	65
Pashok (Darjeeling)	100	10 p. ct. ‡	100
Phoolbaree Tea C., Ld.	100	9 p. ct. ‡	91
Puttareah (Sylhet)	100	nil. ‡	60
Rajabaree (Assam)	100	13 p. ct. ‡	57
Ring Tong (Darjg.)	100	7 p. ct. ‡	80
Rungamatee (Cachar)	100	4 p. ct. ‡	58x
Runglee Rungliot	100	5 ad.-int.	110
Sagmootia (Assam)	100	nil. *	Nml.
Sapakati Tea Co.	100	14 p. ct. ‡	110
Second Mutual, Cachar	56	10 p. ct.	10d
Second Fallodhi	100	3½ p. ct. ‡	100
Selim Tea Co., Ld.	100	5½ p. ct. ‡	58x
Singbulli & Murmah	100	5 ad.-int ‡	77
Singell (Darjeeling)	100	5½ p. ct. ‡	61
Singtom Tea Co., Ld.	100	11 p. ct. ‡	108
Soom (Darjeeling)	100	14 p. ct. ‡	85x
Springside (Darjeeling)	100	3 ad.-int. ‡	87
Sungoo River (Chittg.)	100	nil. ‡	29
Teendarrea (Darjg.)	100	3½ p. ct. ‡	62
Teesta Valley (Darjg.)	100	5 ad.-int ‡	102
Ting Ling (Darjeeling)	100	15 p. ct. ‡	100
Tingri Tea Co., Ld.	100	nil. ‡	101
Tukvar (Darjeeling)	200	9 p. ct. ‡	140
Upper Assam	£10	nil. *	15
Washabarie W. Dooars	100	......	...

ad-int.—Ad-interim dividend on crop of 1886.
* Total dividend on crop of 1881.
‡ Total dividend on crop of 1885.
y—Dividend for the year.
b—Buyers.
s—Sellers.
w—Wanted.
x—Exclusive of dividend.
n—Nominal.
r—Rupees per share.
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